The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7318. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

PINCHBACK'S DISAPPOINTMENT IN NOT HAVING BEEN SEATED AS SENATOR—AN EFFORT TO OBSTRUCT THE COMPROMISE—CAPACITY IN WHICH THE NEGOTIATORS ARE ACTING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Pinchback is very angry on account of his failure to get a seat in the Senate, and has been using all his influence with the colored members of the Louisiana Legislature to prevent the adoption of any compromise. He is said to have received messages from Louisiana which convince him that the proposition made by Mr. Wheeler and accepted by the Conservatives cannot be carried into effect. The Conservatives who are here seem to fear that the efforts for an arrangement of the difficulties will be defeated by his hostility. On the other side it is believed that Pinchback will not be able to wield the influence he professes, and that the members, whose seats are awarded to Conservatives, in accordance with the equities of the election, will certainly be turned out to make room for those actually entitled to their seats. Information from New-Orleans shows that the majority of the Conservative caucus have signed their names to the Wheeler proposition. It seems to be understood by some that the members of the Louisiana Committee are acting in this matter as a committee of Congress, but such is not the fact. All their acts are entirely unofficial and in the capacity of private citizens. They will do, as nearly as they can, precisely what any honest referees, in or out of Congress, would do if placed in charge of the disputed returns. Under the arrangement the members of the Conservative caucus will also be compelled to act as individuals, according to the terms of the agreement, and are not, so far as the committee is concerned, recognized as an organized body. It was the purpose of members of the committee to have resolutions passed in Congress ratifying the compromise if it had been effected in time.

THE WORK STILL TO BE DONE IN CONGRESS.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS DISPLACING THE APPROPRIATIONS—FOUR IMPORTANT BILLS UNFINISHED—THE BUTLERITES READY TO FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An effort will be made in the House to-morrow morning to set aside the Appropriation bill, and carry out the scheme which was concocted two days ago to take up the Arkansas report, and substitute for the resolution of the majority that which was submitted by Mr. Ward. It is claimed by the leading spirits in the business of the last two days that they have a majority in favor of overturning the Garland Government, and that that majority will hold together to insist upon action. It would be in order for the Democrats to antagonize any proposition to take up the Arkansas report, with resolutions to suspend the rules. If it should prove to be true that a majority of the members insist on taking up the Ward resolution, the failure of the Appropriation bills must follow, or it will be necessary to pass them under a suspension of the rules without much debate or consideration. It is very doubtful whether the claims of the Arkansas people are well founded, as several of the members who voted for the passage of the caucus bill declare they will vote for the consideration of the Appropriation bills during the rest of the session in preference to any other measures. It is not generally understood that the Naval bill is the only one of the important bills which has become a law; and, without close and laborious attention to the Appropriation bills, not only the Sundry Civil, but the Post Office, the Army, and the River and Harbor bill may fail. The Democrats will have the power to force the Republicans to choose between an extra session and an attempt to pass political measures. There never was a time so near the end of a session when the minority held so much power as they do now.

THE APPROPRIATIONS AND THE EXTRA SESSION QUESTION.

The absolute necessity for an extra session of Congress, should the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill fail to pass before Thursday noon, is shown by the fact that without the bill the Treasury Department has no means of printing revenue stamps, and, therefore, the internal revenue could not be collected for the next year unless the bill should pass. While it may be said the condition of business is such that the passage of this bill is in some doubt, most of the members think that it will by some means or other be got through the two houses. Possibly it may be passed under a suspension of the rules in the House to-morrow without further consideration in that body, since most of the objectionable features of the bill have already been passed over and stricken out. If the bill should reach the Senate in time before Tuesday noon its passage will be comparatively an easy matter.

THE EADS JETTY SCHEME, AND THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate Committee on Transportation have offered an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, providing for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, and have had it referred to the Committee on Commerce. The provisions of the amendment are nearly identical with those of the Eads bill, which passed the House, except that the South Pass is selected for improvement instead of the South-west Pass, and the amount to be paid to Capt. Eads is about $3,000,000 less than provided in the House bill, for which bill the amendment proposed is a substitute. It is thought the Committee on Commerce will report back the River and Harbor bill with this amendment attached.

THE REVENUE BILL.

It is the expectation that the revenue bill will be taken up to-morrow morning in the Senate and pressed to a vote. There are no means of judging what end may be reached. Mr. Sherman, if not absolutely opposed to the bill, is at least not very warm in its favor as it stands. He prefers that no bill shall pass unless tea and coffee can be substituted for whisky in the measure as now before the Senate. The Secretary of the Treasury is equally anxious to have tea and coffee in the bill, but has become satisfied that nothing can be secured unless the bill shall pass the Senate without change. The opposition to the bill is not yet sufficiently developed in the Senate to show how much strength or determination it has. If there are two or three Senators who wish to kill the bill, and are willing to take the responsibility, they can do it; but it is generally expected no factious opposition will be made, and that the bill will be allowed to pass.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The extraordinary session of the Senate, which will commence on Friday of next week, will not, it is supposed, continue more than a week. The business will be in secret session on the Hawaiian and Belgian treaties, and such nominations as the President may make, which will be few.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

The amount of indemnity furnished by Spain to the United States in the settlement of the Virginius affair is $80,000 and not $18,000, as erroneously printed.

Richard Crowley has been nominated by the President as United States Attorney for the Northern District of New-York.

ICE GORGE ON THE DELAWARE.

PORT JERVIS PANIC-STRICKEN—FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR THE SAFETY OF THE BRIDGE—THE STREETS INUNDATED—THE WATER RISING RAPIDLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

This place is stricken with a panic caused by a threatening ice gorge that has formed in the Delaware River since 11 o'clock this forenoon. The river here is about 600 feet wide, the banks rising twenty-five feet above the stream. It is spanned by a wire suspension bridge from the foot of Pike street. About 11 o'clock to-day the great body of ice in the river commenced moving out, and in a short time the stream was a moving mass. For half an hour it moved along smoothly, but the rain and thaws of the past week had not raised the river sufficiently to cause a general break up, and the immense body lodged about a mile below here at Carpenter's Point, and the water commenced backing up. In a short time the lower part of the place was badly flooded, driving several families out of their houses. The ice reached within a few feet of the bridge. About 1 o'clock the ice settled down and started ahead again. After moving some distance it suddenly came to a stop, causing an upheaval of the whole body, filling all the space between the bridge and the river and raising the structure slightly. The thundering of the ice and cracking and shivering of the bridge from the shock caused a panic among the spectators upon it, and in the rush to get off of it several boys were badly hurt by being trampled upon. From Carpenter's Point, a mile below here, and up the river as far as the eye can reach, the stream is filled from bank to bank with a jagged mass of ice. The sight is grand beyond description. Artists are busy photographing the scene.

For some time after the second grand jam, the water raised a foot a minute. King street and Brain street are inundated, and the water has filled the cellars of buildings in Pike street, the main business street of this city. South King street and the flats between the Erie Railway and the river have been deserted by the inhabitants. Several families had to be removed in boats. On the flats the water has carried several from their foundations. Great cakes of ice are floating among the houses, and the destruction in that part of the place has already been considerable. The Delaware bridge, it is thought, must be carried away. The only chance for it to withstand the force of the ice when it again moves is by the ice below going out before the ice that still remains intact up the river is dislodged. If the miles of ice lodged above here are loosened before this jam breaks away, the bridge and all the lower part of Port Jervis must go down.

A race runs from the Delaware and Hudson Canal east through this place, emptying into the river near the bridge. The water has backed up into that several blocks, inundating King street from Pike to the Erie flats, and flooding out families and business places. A bridge across the race in King street is undermined, and its fall is expected at any time.

The water is rising rapidly, and it is feared that it will overflow the river-bank above the town. In that event great destruction will follow. The water is within two feet of the top of the bank.

Reports from up the river are to the effect that there are great ice jams at various points, and that the flood is almost equal to that of 1857, when Cochecton and other points up the river were swept away. At Lackawaxen, twenty miles above here, it is feared that the feeder-dam of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the aqueduct carrying the water of the canal across the river, will be destroyed. Between here and Lackawaxen the river is clear. From Pine Grove to Halbert's Bend, a mile, the stream is jammed full. From Delaware Bridge, or Ten Mile River, to Narrowsburg, the river is one immense gorge thirty feet high. The ice is still intact in Big Eddy, where it is four feet thick. This ice blockades the river further up, and Cochecton, Callicoon, Hale, Eddy, Deposit, and intermediate places, are inundated. The flats of the Delaware, on the Pennsylvania side, are flooded four feet deep, and every farm and dwelling has been deserted.

THE WATERS RECEDING—EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE—THE FLOOD AT OTHER POINTS ON THE RIVER.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 28.

Although the water from the flood of yesterday has receded somewhat, a large part of the lower part of this place is yet under water, and families are removing from houses in all directions. Over 100 houses were flooded, and the families driven out. The water reached the basement of the Delaware House, two blocks from the river, before it commenced falling, and the gas-house was surrounded. A stream two feet deep ran swiftly through King street, crossing Pike street below the railroad. The danger for the time is over, but that the place is yet to see the worst effects of the ice-jam, is the universal opinion. The ice that covered the river from here to Lackawaxen, twenty miles up the river, is gorged in the channel from three miles above this place to a mile below. The ice is thirty feet high in places, and 700 feet wide. It is wedged against the bottom of the river. Below here the river is an unbroken body of ice for forty miles, and there is no possible way for the immense mass to move off until the river is raised by a freshet at least three feet. A freshet large enough to move this vast field will bring down the river the miles of ice that are gorged at different points above, and sweep everything in exposed places like a portion of this before it. The splendid new $50,000 wire suspension bridge across the river here is doomed, even if the worst fears of the populace are not realized.

At Halbert's Bend, twenty-three miles above here, the ice that was between that point and Mount Hope, two miles, is gorged, in a huge mound from twenty-five to fifty feet high, and 500 feet wide. From Ten-mile River up two miles the river is full from bank to bank, thirty feet thick. In Cochecton Falls the ice that was jammed in has thrown the water back over the flats for seven miles, inundating portions of Cochecton and Callicoon. There are several gorges above these points, and the greatest anxiety prevails among those living along the river as to the result when the high water comes. Never in the history of the Delaware Valley have such ice-gorges been known.

THE CONDITION OF THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—All fears of a damaging freshet on the Hudson at present are allayed by a sudden cold snap and yesterday's snow-storm, which ceased last night, six inches having fallen. Many of the streams had attained an unusual height, but the water has receded.

TRAINS DELAYED BY HIGH WATER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28.—A telegram from Chattanooga states that the back water from the Tennessee River still covers the railroad track, obstructing the running of trains.

BASE-BALL MATTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—To-morrow will be an important day among the ball-tossing fraternity, as their National Judiciary Committee, upon whom it devolves to decide all disputes, will meet in the morning at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the Athletic Club, and in the evening the regular annual convention will be held at the same place. Several delegates have arrived and others are expected. The committee will be composed of Messrs. Porter, Van Delft, Spering, Concannon, Bishop, Hurlburt, Hubbell, Davidson, Blong, Arnold, Trimble, and Rollins, respectively representing the Boston, Atlantic, Athletic, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Hartford, Mutual, Red Stocking, (St. Louis,) New-Haven, Keokuk, and Centennial nines. There is little prospect of any changes in the rules, although some will be proposed.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

THE POLITICAL HISTORIES OF JUDGES LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER AND JAMES PHELPS—THE FEELING AGAINST THE INTERFERENCE OF JUDGES IN POLITICAL CONTESTS—THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

JUDGE LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.

"Anything that my friends may do to defeat the miserable cabal that is plotting to defeat me will be satisfactory to myself," were substantially the words which Hon. Lafayette S. Foster addressed to a gentleman in New-Haven in 1866, when he was a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. Mr. Foster had served the State in the Senate for twelve years in succession, and had served it well, but the time had come when new men were being thought of, and the Republican members of the Legislature in caucus nominated for Senator Gen. O. S. Ferry by a considerable majority over Foster. It was after this nomination that Mr. Foster, soured by defeat, wrote the letter from which the quotation above is taken, in answer to a question whether he would accept of an election which should be brought about by a union of Democratic members with a few disaffected Republicans. His reply was considered satisfactory, and arrangements were made accordingly. At that time Senators were chosen by concurrent vote, instead of as now, in case of a failure to agree on the first day, by joint convention as provided for in the act of Congress passed in 1869. The programme agreed upon was that the House should first vote—all the Republicans voting together—and elect Mr. Ferry. Then, on the following day, the Senate should elect Mr. Foster, two Republican Senators voting with the Democrats. The House then, on this disagreeing vote, should proceed to another ballot and concur with the Senate, twenty-two Republicans, I think, having pledged themselves to desert the "cabal" and join the Democrats. At the last moment, however, much to the embarrassment of the Democratic managers and the Republican wire-pullers who had organized the bolt, Mr. Foster telegraphed the withdrawal of his name, which was brought about by a pressure from a delegation that went to Washington and put him on his honor as a man and as a Republican who had received all his political advantages from the Republican Party. Then, at the earliest opportunity, the Republicans elected him to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, a position he now holds, but he does not appear to have ever recovered from the disappointment of his defeat in 1866. He went into the Greeley movement, voted the Democratic ticket at home, and is at last rewarded, in his sixty-ninth year, with the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District. In less than two years his term as Judge will expire by constitutional limitation, his defeat as a Congressional candidate is almost absolutely certain, and the outlook certainly is not pleasant for a man who came within one of being President of the United States after the assassination of Lincoln, and is still, in the last years of his life, willing to run for an office as the forlorn hope of a party that constantly abused him in his prime, and only took him by the hand when there was a hope of using him.

JUDGE JAMES PHELPS.

Another Democratic candidate for Congress is Hon. James Phelps, also a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, and he has an interesting history, rather more striking, in some respects, than his associate and brother candidate on the bench. In 1863 the terms of office of Judges Seymour and Waldo, as Judges of the Superior Court, expired, and the Republican Party, having control of the Legislature, elected in their places Dwight W. Pardee, of this city, and James Phelps, of Essex, both war Democrats. The Democratic, or, then, Copperhead organs, were very indignant and threatened both gentlemen with political ostracism if they accepted office from the Republican Party. Three or four years later, to the surprise of most people, Judge Phelps came up as a candidate for Congress in the Second District at a Democratic Convention held in Meriden. His name was presented by a delegate from Essex, and was immediately assailed by several members, on the ground that the candidate had betrayed the Democratic Party in taking a position on the bench from which a good Democrat had been displaced. Samuel Ingham, father-in-law of Phelps, was in the convention, and, desiring that his son-in-law should stand well as a partisan, said:

> "When Mr. Phelps received the nomination to be Judge of the Supreme Court, his first impulse was not to accept it. He asked the advice of his friends, and they urged him to accept. I advised him to accept it in order to keep a Black Republican from being appointed. If I had advised otherwise he would have declined the office. And now, if any one is responsible for Mr. Phelps' action in this matter it is myself."

This was not enough, however, to secure him the nomination, though it answered a purpose, not designed, to lower Judge Phelps in the estimation of honest men who admire independence and non-partisanship in the judiciary. From that time he has been a seeker after a nomination for Congress, though in the meantime he has been elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Errors, and on Tuesday of this week he got the nomination from a convention which was divided against itself, and was noisy and threatening and altogether an excessive gathering inside and out.

JUDGES IN POLITICS.

The course of these two judicial candidates has been such that there is very little doubt of their defeat at the polls; and yet it is unfortunate that they should have become candidates, because the fact that Judges of the highest court in the State will consent to drag themselves through party caucuses and conventions detracts from the dignity of the law and tends to give the masses of the people less respect for it. Of course, their resignation is demanded. If they propose to remain upon the bench, after suffering defeat before the freemen of their districts, the moral influence of their action will be exceedingly unwholesome. The only case in Connecticut, in modern times, where a Judge of the State courts has accepted a nomination for Congress while still in office, was that of Judge Minor, of the Superior Court in the Fourth District, two years ago; but then it was announced by authority that he would resign whether elected or not, and he did resign as soon as the Legislature met, at the very first opportunity. It was even distasteful to have such a candidate running though there was a promise of resigning, and probably he was defeated by a larger majority than he otherwise would have been had he not been a Judge. The Democratic papers kept up a constant attack upon him, the Hartford *Times*, the leading organ of the party, saying that if any Judge "accepts the issue of a nomination he should abandon his judicial office." The Bridgeport *Farmer*, located in the Fourth District, teemed with assaults upon him. In one article it said: "He unblushingly holds the position of a Judge of the Superior Court while before the people as a candidate for their suffrages; the impropriety of his retention of a judicial office under existing circumstances is plain—its degradation of the Bench is flagrant and deep. Can the Democrats refuse to rebuke this open violation of the rules of political and official decency?" With very strong Democratic arguments and appeals may there now be a demand for the resignation of Judges Foster and Phelps, and with their voluntary retirement from the Bench and a defeat at the polls there may come a wholesome lesson to all future judicial officers, who may see that the Judiciary is higher than party, and that allegiance to the Bench is a first and only duty, and that any departure from it means surely rebuke and a certain stain of dishonor upon the man who ventures beyond.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

I confine myself in this letter to a single aspect of the campaign, though by no means does it begin to cover the question of Democratic reform in Connecticut. There is about it, however, such a significant exposure of false pretenses of the party which for the first time in twenty-three years obtained last year the full possession of the State Government, that it merits separate consideration, and it will surely be a valuable aid in undeceiving those conservative people in the Republican Party who were led, a year ago, to believe that some advantage would come from a Democratic alliance. This dragging down of the judiciary is only a natural sequence of the acts of the party in the last Legislature, where men low down in politics were elevated to the bench. It seems to be natural for this party to give everything a partisan turn. In the making of Judges, small men, but active party-workers, are selected, as if the bench were only a place on which to seat political aspirants, who, having been dignified with a judicial title, may be of more service at a later period in doing the dirty work of a party as candidates for office. In England the road to the bench is through Parliament, and ambition seeks no higher honor than to attain it; here, alas, in the land of severe habits, under a high-toned reform whose cornerstone is the statesman's manual, and whose superstructure lifts to the full gaze of the world the statesmanlike form of Senator W. W. Eaton—first in peace and second in the hearts of his countrymen—the judicial highway invites no traveler who is not a Democrat of weary bones, needing rest on his way to Washington. Truly, it is a magnificent reform—reaching almost, but unfortunately not quite, above the defilements of earth.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET.

CHANGE OF POSITION OF THE LOCKED-IN VESSELS BY THE MOVING OF THE ICE.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Accounts from the cape, received here to-day, state that the easterly wind of Saturday carried the ice entirely out of Provincetown Harbor, taking a large fleet of vessels with it; but at 10 o'clock at night the wind changed to north-west and increased to a gale, which continued to-day. The brig Carrie Purington, from Leghorn for Boston, lies in the ice off Pamet Harbor, about five miles south of her former position. Fourteen fishing vessels lie to windward of her, all of which are in the ice. Of the ten fishermen so long south of Wood End in the ice, two got clear of it. The other eight are far up toward Billings Gate, more hopelessly ice-bound than before. One of them appeared to be in a sinking condition, and their situation must be serious.

The schooner John M. Ball was driven ashore one mile north from Wood End light. A schooner, supposed to be the Hattie Hamlon, is ashore inside of Long Point. The schooner Lizzie Smith anchored off Race Point on Saturday night, but slipped anchors Sunday morning and stood into Provincetown Harbor. Two schooners, one a three-master, lie at anchor in a dangerous position near the shore in Herring Cove.

Twenty-five schooners of various kinds are at anchor in Provincetown Harbor and Cape Cod Bay. The following oystermen were at anchor on Sunday in Provincetown Harbor and outside of Long Point: Schooners Longwood, H. Atwood, Nathan Cleases, Nellie M. Snow, and H. Prescott.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The stock in Washington Butcher's Sons' packing establishment, Philadelphia, burned on Saturday afternoon, was estimated at about $150,000, but the loss, it is thought, will not exceed $80,000. The property is owned by the Washington Butcher estate. The firm is fully insured, as the following list shows:

North America, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Union Mutual, $5,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $10,000; United Firemen's $5,000; County of Philadelphia, $5,000; Queen, England, $10,000; Glen's Falls, $5,000, making a total of $50,000. The following is the insurance on the stock: Commercial, California, Imperial, Roger Williams, of Providence, Royal Canadian, Connecticut, Commerce, of New-York, New-York Central, New-York, Williamsburg City, Wisconsin, Maryland Manufacturers', Boston, $5,000 each; Capital City of Albany, German American of New-York, $2,500 each; St. Nicholas of New-York, Fireman's Fund of New-York, American Central of St. Louis, Commercial Union, Tradesmen's of New-York, Old Dominion of Richmond, Westchester of New-York, North-western of Milwaukee, $5,000 each; on the smoke-houses—Delaware Mutual of Philadelphia, $2,500, and Pottsville, Penn., $2,500; on office furniture—Penn of Philadelphia, $4,000; on stable, in German American, $2,500; on engine and boiler, in Commercial Union, $5,000; Boiler, Hartford, $3,000; aggregate total insurance, $174,500.

The building, No. 150, on the north, occupied by B. Kintworthy & Co., dealers in woolen bags, &c., suffer a loss of about $5,000 by water. In the building on the south, Nos. 142 and 144, occupied by James G. Taylor, Son & Co., coopers, and on the upper floors by James S. Mason & Co., manufacturers of Challenge Shoe Blacking, the stocks, as well as the stock in No. 150, were well protected by the covers of the Fire Insurance Patrol. The damage in Nos. 142 and 144 was only caused by water. Messrs. Taylor & Co.'s loss will amount to several thousand dollars. They have an insurance of $2,500 in the Spring Garden Insurance Company. Mason & Co.'s loss is considerable. They are owners of the building, upon which they have $50,000 insurance, as follows: London, Liverpool and Globe, $10,000; Philadelphia Contribution, $5,000; Franklin, $5,000; Union Mutual, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Reliance, $5,000; and Country, $5,000. The machinery, which was also partially damaged, was insured as follows: Spring Garden, $5,000; Lancashire, England, $5,000; American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Hartford, of Hartford, $5,000; Fire Association, $2,500; Jefferson, of Philadelphia, $3,000; North American, $5,000; Delaware Mutual, $1,500; London Assurance, $5,000. The total insurance of this firm on stock, machinery, &c., in Nos. 138 and 140, which they also occupy, and on their own building, Nos. 142 and 144, where the only damage is done, is $115,000.

Kremlin Hall Block, at the corner of Eagle and Pearl streets, Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, which began at 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning. Considerable trouble was experienced in getting water readily. It was owned by Dr. H. N. Loomis and Mrs. James R. Smith. It was valued at $30,000, and was insured in various companies for about $24,000. Various parties occupying the building for stores lose different amounts, but none of the losses are heavy. Three firemen, William H. Trunk, Charles Henrich, and Arthur Donnelly, were injured severely but not fatally during the fire.

The house, barns, and tobacco sheds of W. G. Comstock, in East Hartford, Conn., were burned early yesterday morning. Several thousand dollars' worth of tobacco in the barns was destroyed. A portion of the furniture in the house was saved. The total loss is from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, partially insured. The insurance on the tobacco was $6,600.

A fire in Florence, S. C., on Saturday, destroyed Loyne's store, causing a loss of $31,000. The insurance was $22,000, distributed as follows: London, Liverpool and Globe, $10,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Niagara, $4,500; and Fireman's Fund, $2,500.

A fire at Wichita, Kansas, yesterday morning destroyed property to the value of $25,000. A Mr. Goodrich, in jumping from the second story of one of the burning buildings, broke his leg. His wife was badly burned before being rescued.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mr. D. R. Locke (Nasby) has disposed of his interest in the Toledo *Blade* to his former partner, Mr. J. P. Jones. Nasby will continue to edit the *Weekly Blade*.

Mr. De Witt C. Seaman, of Watkins, N. Y., aged about fifty-five years, was killed on Saturday night by an eastern-bound express train on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Harbor Creek. The deceased was walking on the track.

Mrs. Timothy Gibson, an Irish woman about fifty years of age, was found frozen to death in the street in Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning. She was out with her husband last night, partially intoxicated, and wandered away from him and lost her way.

MINING OUTRAGES—BUILDINGS REPEATEDLY FIRED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 28.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have again had a loss by fire through incendiarism. Dispatches received from Glen Carbon, in this region, yesterday, state that several miners' houses, unoccupied, and owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Company were set on fire twice. Each time the fire was put out by the firemen and watchman on duty at the mines close by. The third time it had gained such headway that they were unable to subdue the flames. Several men were seen running from the building by the watchman; but, owing to the darkness, he was unable to identify them. Though the loss is small it shows an increase of bitter feeling toward the company. The troubles with the miners at Hazelton are increasing in violence. Inquiries were made here to-day for fifteen picked, able-bodied men to go there immediately to guard and act as policemen at the works. The required number being ready for orders, more will go forward if called for.

ALBANY.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE POSSIBILITIES CONCERNING THE COSTIGAN BILL—ITS SUCCESS OR FAILURE—WHERE THE GOVERNOR MAY SLIP IN AS "A WINNER"—THE DEMOCRATIC FEUD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1875.

There was never, probably, in the history of this or any other State such a rapid and positive development of political antagonism as that which has grown up in the Democratic "happy family" within the past six weeks. Coming into power, as the party claims to have done, "on the foamy crest of a great, popular tidal wave," it was generally supposed that prudent counsels would have dictated a policy of harmony and concerted action, and that the leaders would have controlled the elements of party strength so as to shape the course toward victory for the Presidency in the canvass of 1876. Six short weeks, however, have sufficed to demonstrate that there are no leaders in this State, but the crop of aspirants for leadership has been so abundant that there is scarcely anything left for leaders to control. For the first time in the memory of veteran politicians, whose recollections extend back for thirty years and upward, the State has a Governor who has no effective influence in an Assembly having a majority of his own political creed, and an Assembly in which there is not, and cannot be, any recognized majority leader. Even that majority is not united, and though the disaffected members are comparatively few in numbers, they are sufficient to make it a matter of the most critical doubt whether an important party measure can or cannot be carried through. Nothing could demonstrate this more clearly than the struggle which took place recently on the Costigan bill. It was from the first a stern party necessity that this measure should pass so as to give the victors the spoils they have so long yearned for—the control of the City of New-York and its rich mine of patronage. Beaten in the first intermediary test on its passage, the majority was compelled to resort to adjournments in order to buy, bribe, or browbeat some of the refractory members into position, and yet, with all these artifices, there was obtained only the exact vote required to carry the bill through. And this hairbreadth triumph, after the Speaker had been obliged to leave the chair and take the floor, making two speeches of the most partisan character, goading and begging members, by turns, to vote for the measure. The issue between Gov. Tilden and the Assembly majority is clear and unmistakable, and though many Democrats, among them some of the members of the anti-Tilden wing, profess to believe that there is no actual rupture between themselves and the Executive, such an assumption appears absurd to every man who knows anything of Samuel J. Tilden's character. The Speaker of the House felt it necessary to assail the Governor on the floor, as being arrogant and presumptuous, and to denounce his adherents as sycophantic and traitorous. Not only did he do this, but he defended Tammany Hall by name as an institution, and ascribed to that organization the greater share of credit for the victory which was actually won in the rural districts. Gov. Tilden, as an individual, entertains positive antipathy toward Tammany Hall as an organization; but he has for some occult reason great faith in John Kelly. He does not think the new "Boss" is a genius or that he knows any more than the law allows, but he believes John means well. And right there is where the danger comes in if the Republicans in the Senate should take it into their heads to pass the Costigan bill. The Governor would not voluntarily sign the bill perhaps, but if John Kelly wanted it done he might do it; indeed, he very likely would do it. And even if the Costigan bill does not reach the Governor, there is no reason for any positive assurance that the New-York City Government may not, after all, be remodeled, or, as the legislators put it, "reorganized." I have it from good authority that it was in obedience to Kelly's demands, or rather instructions, that Mayor Wickham sent to the Governor all the proofs required in the applications for removal of the Fire Commissioners and the Counsel to the Corporation. The Governor's *punctillio* having been thus assuaged, the hand warmly licked, he feels that he has held his position on the question at issue with dignity, and that honor at least is satisfied. Here, at once, he begins to lean toward Tammany Hall, and, even if the Costigan bill is never laid on his table for signature, it is quite possible that party necessity and ambition may be all sufficing motives for approving applications for the removal of all the Republicans now holding office in New-York City.

THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATION.

STATEMENTS OF SENATOR WOOD SUPPORTED BY MR. NORTHRUP, THE SENATE STENOGRAPHER, AND OTHERS, AS TO THE INSERTION OF THE SALARY ITEM.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate Special Committee, consisting of Senators King, Dow, and Parmenter, have held another meeting, at which Senator D. P. Wood was sworn. He testified that an amendment was made in Committee of the Whole of the Senate, providing that the salary of the Superintendent of the new Capitol should be $10,000 per annum, that he should be a practical builder, and have sole control of the entire work, and devote his entire time to the building, and to be in no way interested in any contract. These amendments were carried in the Senate and went to the Assembly, where they were rejected and a committee of conference called for. Such committees were appointed on the part of each house—that of the Senate consisting of witness and Senators Selkreg and Jacobs.

THE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

When this Conference Committee met, the Senate committee insisted on the Senate amendment abolishing the commission and appointing a Superintendent. The House committee opposed this. The contest was protracted. Finally Mr. Smith M. Weed offered a compromise which was agreed to by the committee. Nothing was said in this committee about the salary of the Superintendent, and I did not discover that it had been omitted until my attention was called to it by Mr. Northrup, one of the editors and the legislative correspondent of the Syracuse *Courier*. I supposed, of course, that it was in.

THE INTERVIEW WITH NORTHRUP.

Before going to the session of the Senate on the morning of April 30, 1874, Mr. Northrup came to my room and said, in substance, that he understood that the Conference Committee had agreed upon the Supply bill, and asked about the new Capitol matter. Witness took the conference report and, turning to the paragraph relative to the Capitol, read it to him. The report was then handed to him, and, after looking at it, Northrup asked: "What salary does the Superintendent of Capitol have?" Witness replied $10,000. Mr. Northrup said: "I do not see anything like that here." Witness then took the report, read it carefully, and to his surprise, found it was not in. Witness replied to Mr. Northrup that it had been omitted by oversight of the committee. Witness told Mr. Aitken (messenger of the committee) to go over to the house and tell Gen. Batcheller, Chairman of the Assembly portion of the committee, that some one had omitted to insert any salary for the Capitol Superintendent, and to ask him to come over with his committee to correct it. The messenger departed, and returned in a few moments, saying Gen. Batcheller would be over in a few moments. Witness waited some time, but as Batcheller did not come, sent messenger again to him, saying he must come quickly. It was then nearly 10 o'clock. The House met earlier than the Senate. He departed and returned in a few moments with Gen. Batcheller.

MR. WOOD'S ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BATCHELLER.

Witness remarked to Batcheller that the committee had omitted, through oversight, the salary paragraph for the Superintendent, and asked Mr. Batcheller, "Where is your committee?" He replied that he "Could answer for his committee." He [witness] inferred from this reply that he spoke for his committee by authority. Witness asked him, "What shall we make it? Shall we make it as it passed the Senate?" Mr. Batcheller replied, "I do not know but that is as near right as we can get it." Witness then sat down at the table and wrote at the end of the New Capitol paragraph, in the Conference Committee's report, "The salary of said Superintendent shall be $10,000 per year."

By Mr. King—Was Mr. Batcheller present?

Senator Wood—Yes, Sir; I then read it to him—he standing by me. He said "All right," and then there was some conversation between us, he asking about what time the bill would be down to the House, and he then left the room.

THE SIGNATURES OBTAINED.

Witness then took the report to the Senate Chamber, and said to Senator Selkreg that the committee had overlooked placing in the report the item of salary for the Capitol Superintendent, and that the witness and Mr. Batcheller had inserted it at the same amount fixed by the Senate. He signed it saying "All right." He and witness constituted a majority of the Senate Conference Committee. Witness then took the report to Senator Jacobs, and he is quite confident he told him [Jacobs] the same thing, though he understands Jacobs does not remember it. He signed it. Witness then handed it to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and directed him to take it to Gen. Batcheller for the signatures of his committee. He took it, and returned shortly with it signed by the House Committee. Witness then asked and obtained unanimous consent to report it to the Senate, when it was adopted.

TESTIMONY OF THE STENOGRAPHER.

At this point Mr. Tanner, stenographer for the Senate, was sworn, and testified that he was stenographer last year, and kept a record of the proceedings of the Senate April 30, 1874, at the time the Supply bill was acted upon by the Senate. That report of proceedings was put in evidence. The report shows that Senator Wood asked consent to report from the Conference Committee on the Supply bill, and said that for the purpose of enabling Senators better to understand the report as it was read, he would state upon what plan it was made up. He gave a condensed statement of the several amendments, made up in three classes.

Senator Johnson moved to dispense with the reading of the Conference Committee's report.

This motion Senator Wood opposed, but it prevailed, and the roll was called, and when Senator Dickinson's name was called he asked to be excused from voting, and asked to have Senator Wood state what disposition was made of the Capitol Commission. Senator Johnson objected, when Mr. Dickinson voted aye. When the name of Senator Wood was called, he arose and asked to be excused from voting, saying in reply to requests from several Senators that he would state what had been done with reference to the Capitol Commission, and proceeded as follows:

> "A compromise had been agreed upon by which the Commissioners were retained, and provided for the appointment of a Superintendent, who was to be a man of large practical experience, should have entire control of the construction of the work, employment of men, purchase of materials, *with a salary of* $10,000 *a year*; that the appropriation to continue the work was reduced to $1,000,000."

Mr. Wood then withdrew his request to be excused, and voted yea.

At this point the printed journals of proceedings of April 30, 1874, of both houses of the Legislature, were put in evidence. They show the entire report of the Conference Committee, entered at length. They also show the adoption of the report. They show in that report, as adopted on that day, the paragraph in relation to the new Capitol building just as it appears on the statute-books to-day, with the salary of the Superintendent at $10,000 per annum.

TESTIMONY OF M. H. NORTHRUP.

M. H. Northrup was sworn. He testified he was legislative correspondent for the Syracuse *Courier* last Winter; he called on Mr. Wood, at his room, on the morning of April 30, 1874, and asked as to the disposition of the new Capitol item; the Conference Committee report was handed him; he found the salaries of the Superintendents of the other State buildings fixed at $8,000 per annum each, but finding no salary given in connection with the new Capitol Superintendent, he said to Senator Wood: "Senator, what is the salary of the new Capitol Superintendent?" Senator Wood replied: "Ten thousand dollars." Mr. Northrup said: "There is nothing about it here." Senator Wood replied: "It is an oversight then;" and taking the report, and finding it was as stated by him, [Northrup,] he told Mr. Aitken, messenger of the Senate Finance Committee, to go for Gen. Batcheller, of the Assembly Committee, and tell him to come here immediately, as the committee had overlooked the item fixing the salary of the Superintendent of the Capitol. The messenger went out and returned shortly, saying, "Gen. B. will come over soon. As he [Batcheller] did not come quickly, the messenger was sent a second time, and finally, he [witness] retired, and met Gen. Batcheller going over to Congress Hall. He [witness] wrote a letter to his paper that day, before the Legislature adjourned, in which he stated that the salary had been fixed at $10,000; which information he had obtained before the report was adopted.

EVIDENCE OF THE MESSENGER.

Mr. Aitken, messenger of the Senate Finance Committee, was sworn and testified that he went for Mr. Batcheller on the 30th of April last to correct the omission of the Capitol Superintendent's salary clause in the conference report. Mr. Batcheller came with witness when he went for him the second time. He [witness] was present in the room at the interview between Mr. Batcheller and Senator Wood on that occasion.

Senator Wood said, "Where is your committee, Gen. Batcheller?" He replied, "I represent the committee." Senator Wood told him he had found an oversight of the committee in omitting the salary of the Capitol Superintendent. They looked at the report and Gen. Batcheller said, "It is supposed to be there. It was to be $10,000." Senator Wood wrote it in the report, and read it over to Mr. Batcheller, and he said it was all right.

THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS' RELIEF.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 28.—In view of the fact that many of the railroads refuse to carry relief supplies free to private individuals, the Kansas Central Relief Committee request charitable people of the East not to make any further special shipments of that nature unless the charges are prepaid, in which event it is requested that the shipments be made direct to the individuals, being marked in care of this committee. Supplies for general distribution to the destitute, if consigned direct to this committee, will come through free, but no cars or grain of any kind will be transported free.

PROBABLE ARREST OF OLD JOHN BENDER AT LAST.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 28.—Dispatches from Florence, Arizona, to Gov. Osborn, state that old John Bender has been captured there. A man answering his description was arrested as Bender, and since his arrest he has admitted that he is the veritable old John Bender. Gov. Osborn has sent a requisition to Gov. Safford, of Arizona, for the delivery of the alleged Bender to the authorities of Kansas, and he is expected here in a few days.

A STABBING CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 28.—This morning two Italians, named Domenec Romanda and Isadore Romanda, living together in a room in the rear of Baker street, engaged in a fight relative to a fire in a furnace. The dispute ended in Isadore plunging a knife into Domenec's left side, inflicting a wound which the physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he was taken, say will probably prove fatal. Isadore was arrested. Both were about fifty-five years of age. The wounded man was single. Isadore has a wife in Italy.

THE FRANCE, OF THE NATIONAL LINE, AGROUND.

The steam-ship France, of the National Line of vessels, which left here for Liverpool yesterday morning, got aground on the outer middle bar, where she remained up to a late hour last night without any apparent probability of getting off. It was the France of the French Line which met with a similar mishap a few days since.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

HARD FIGHTING AT BILBOA—POSITIONS TAKEN AND RETAKEN THREE TIMES—CONCHA AND THE NORTHERN ARMY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Seven battalions of Carlists attacked Bilboa on Friday. After a vigorous bombardment, they made an assault on Forts Puente Nuevo and Arbolancha, which were taken and retaken three times. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The Carlists were finally repulsed. The Alfonsists lost 150 killed and wounded. The Alfonsists subsequently attacked the Carlists in their entrenchments, and were in turn repulsed with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

Advices from Santander revive the report that Gen. Concha is to be appointed to the command of the Army of the North. Gens. Moriones, Loma, and Blanco have resigned.

The Carlists are preparing for a grand effort against Puycerda.

MONTENEGRO.

THE PODGORITZA AFFAIR NOT YET COMPLETELY SETTLED.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Hospodar of Montenegro has informed the powers that the Podgoritza affair has not yet been completely settled.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Coffee Calcalli, ex-King of Ashantee, has retired to his country seat, and Quamoali Mensalf has been declared King, and Quacoo Duali his successor.

The Winter in Scotland has been very severe. Loch Fyne has been completely frozen over, an occurrence that has rarely happened before, and not for the past forty years.

It is stated upon good authority that in consequence of the protectorate recently established by the French in Tonquin, a new port will be opened to trade in close proximity to, and in communication with, the Gulf of Tonquin.

The English expedition into Africa under Lieut. Cameron is progressing. The Lieutenant's map and journal have just reached London. The map of Tanganyika, in five sheets, says the *Academy*, supplies an accurate delineation of that important lake. The survey has been executed with great care. Every cape and indentation of the coast is shown, and the mouth of every river. The names are all given, and pains have evidently been bestowed upon obtaining a correct rendering of the sounds uttered by the natives. All doubt about the discovery of the outlet to Lake Tanganyika by Lieut. Cameron is removed by the arrival of the map. The Lukuga River, at the bottom of a large bay, is shown flowing out of the lake, and the course is delineated for a distance of four miles. A range of mountains intervenes between the outlet and the mouth of the river Rugumba.

We find the following account in our foreign files of the national mourning for the late Emperor of China. No one mourns till the death is officially proclaimed, but then the Mandarins paint out the decorations on their house walls, and wrap their sedan chairs in black cloth. The common people have to shave their heads, and also to perform certain ceremonies prescribed for them; but the Mandarins on a second proclamation from the Governor of the province, meet together on certain appointed days, in a particular temple to "lift up their lamentations." The mode of their proceeding is in this wise: All entitled to take part in the ceremonial, having mustered inside the temple, each slowly and silently takes up the position prescribed for him. This done, a professor of ceremony appears upon the scene who, amid profound silence, calls out in a commanding tone, "Kneel down!" Immediately the highest in rank and power in the province, simultaneously fall prostrate. Then the next order comes: "Knock your heads once on the ground," which the company immediately do. Again and again the foreheads tap the floor, and yet a third time they are required to kneel and knock. The professor, while they are still on their hands and knees, now commands them to "begin their lamentations;" whereupon these rational beings commence to moan and weep in a whimpering, subdued tone of voice. This having been kept up for a minute or so, all are ordered to "stop their crying," "rise up," and "disperse from their places," which, by this time, they seem not un willing to do.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF SCOTCH BANKS IN ENGLAND.

The city article of the London *Daily News* of Feb. 15 has the following: The measure of which Mr. Goschen has given notice to disestablish the Scotch banks in England continues to excite a great deal of interest in banking circles. We understand that on Thursday last a conference of the managers of Scotch banks was held in Edinburgh to concert the means of defending their interests, which are now threatened with attack, while the English bankers, on their part, have also been in consultation as to the expediency of including the Irish as well as the Scotch banks in the measure, this point having been forced on the attention of the promoters of the bill by a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Mr. Goschen. There is no doubt that the principle of dealing with the Irish banks ought to be the same as that of dealing with the Scotch banks, but the fact of one of the Irish banks to be dealt with having done business for forty years in London without question constitutes a practical difficulty of the first importance in applying the principle. In strictness also, we may point out, the principle is equally applicable not only to Scotch and Irish banks, but to all banks establishing themselves in England, which have a privilege of note-issue in any other country. The rule laid down for English banking being the restriction of the privilege of note-issue to a few banks only, the English bankers have obviously a fair claim that no other banks should come into competition with them which are in any way handicapped by the possession of a privilege of note issue, no matter where that privilege may be exercised. Whether the privilege is used in Scotland or Ireland, or abroad, is plainly all the same as far as the principle is concerned, and to look at the matter from another point of view, it will naturally be most difficult to apply to Scotch and Irish banks a principle of legislation which is not applied in exactly the same circumstances to the Oriental and other Indian banks, the Australian banks, and other banks having issues abroad which do original banking business in London. These banks are as subject to our legislation for this purpose as those of Scotland and Ireland, as it would be a very simple matter to enact that no bank should do original banking business in England unless upon the condition of abandoning its privilege of note-issue elsewhere, and such an enactment would, in truth, be no more than the complement of the banking legislation of 1844. Perhaps the wisest plan would be to admit all banks to the privilege of note-issue on the same conditions, but whether this should be the remedy, or that of excluding all banks which have note-issues elsewhere, which is the principle of Mr. Goschen's bill, should be adopted, can only be settled, in our opinion, after the fullest inquiry, which we hope will be the result of the present agitation of the question.

SOCIETY OF MARINE ENGINEERS.

A convention of marine engineers, composed of delegates from nearly all of the harbor cities of any importance, convened in Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, and remained in session until Wednesday evening. The session was secret, but the Cleveland *Herald* has ascertained that its object was to form such an organization as the railway engineers have, and that this was effected. The lake cities were well represented, and there were delegates present from New-York and Baltimore. The river engineers' interests were represented by J. Shea, of St. Louis. A constitution and form of by-laws were adopted, and much other business transacted which remains private. It was decided to hold the next convention in Baltimore on the third Tuesday of January, 1876. The following are the officers of the Marine Engineers' National Association: President, Garrett Dow, of Buffalo; Vice Presidents, A. L. Foot, of Baltimore, J. N. Shea, of St. Louis; Secretary, Thomas Buchanan, of Detroit; Treasurer, R. Doty, Cleveland; Trustees, William Kennedy and James Lord, Cleveland, William Ponsonby, Chicago.

LEGISLATIVE FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

A DISPIRITING OUTLOOK AND AN ANIMATED DAY—THE ACTION ON THE SENATE BILL—A SURPRISE FOR THE REPUBLICANS—THE ERA OF AMENDMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 12, 1875.

Every day brings its surprises, and each surprise is more surprising than the last. I little thought, when going to Versailles yesterday afternoon, that I was to witness one of the most curious scenes of the present session. After having written for a ticket some days in advance, and finding my day fixed for Thursday, I felt very much like staying at home. If I could have exchanged for another day, I should have done so with pleasure, for not only was the weather gloomy and bitter cold, but, in the natural order of things, a gloomy discussion was expected in the Chamber. It was well known that the Senate bill was upon the order of the day, but the second-rate men were inscribed for the tribune, the eminent men of both parties reserving their energies for the second day's debate. I was grumbling about my luck as I left the train, and ran shivering with cold up to the old palace of Louis XIV. There was neither life nor animation in Versailles. The trip over had been stupid, the Deputies in my carriage having slept all the way, and in the court-yard there was not a human being to be seen. On entering the Chamber a puff of hot air came into my face, sending the blood to my head and adding to my ill-humor, and to make matters worse I found the air of the hall intolerable. The galleries were soon filled, but with persons who seemed as much annoyed as myself, and even the Princess T——, who never misses a sitting of importance, began to gape behind her fan before the President had called the house to order. The Deputies came in slowly, and talked in low and unanimated tones, and all took their seats in the most provoking order when the huissiers announced that the debate was about to begin.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

The Comte de Douhet entered the tribune to present the bill upon the organization of the Senate, and as his monotonous tones fell upon my ear I was still further annoyed at having come, and again felt that fate had dealt hardly with me on this occasion. At that very hour M. Alexandre Dumas was delivering his reception speech at the French Academy, and I regretted that I had not given up my ticket for the Chamber, and gone over to the Palais Mazarin. M. de Douhet is not a very remarkable orator, and his project was not remarkable for brilliancy. He wanted three Chambers instead of two, a Senate mainly appointed by the President, and two legislative bodies elected by the people to counterbalance each other, the Senate to decide between them. The orator did not seem to have any great amount of faith in his own system, for he began by saying that he merely wanted to present his ideas on this occasion, but should develop them at length when a favorable opportunity offered itself.

THE SENATE BILL.

In a dismal sort of a way M. de Douhet went through his work, and then M. Buffet read the first article of the Senate bill, as prepared, after many long months of labor, by the Committee of Thirty, containing the wisdom and experience of this curious legislative body. It was as follows:

> "The Senate is composed: 1. Of Senators by right; 2. of Senators named by decree by the President of the Republic; 3. of Senators elected by the departments and the colonies. The Senate cannot comprise more than three hundred members."

For the first time there was a slight movement of interest as the President read this article, and a rustle of expectation as the Deputies settled into their seats, and the ladies arranged their robes in the galleries. There was a moment's silence, during which the Princess opened her fan with a sharp flirt that echoed through the hall, and this was followed by a score or two "ahems," the members clearing their throats as if they were to speak upon the bill. M. Buffet announced that M. Pascal Duprat had the tribune for the presentation of an amendment, and at the same moment that dignified looking Republican made his way up the steps. His amendment was very short, and consisted of the following words offered as a substitute for article 1, above given: "The Senate is elective; it is named by the same body of electors as the Chamber of Deputies." This amendment was expected, and its reading produced no effect. I did not even then think that I should be repaid for my journey, for it appeared to me evident that an amendment which contradicted the principles of the bill and overthrew the previous work of the Assembly would be laid upon the table without great trouble. And such was the opinion of the Deputies, of the Republicans, of even M. Duprat himself. He had merely desired to put on record the principles of his party with respect to universal suffrage, in order to leave his party free to vote as they pleased, or as policy dictated, at the third reading of the bill. He implied as much in the few words he uttered in support of his amendment, and left the tribune fully convinced that he had done no more than give his party a final loop-hole for escape in case they could not vote the *ensemble* of the bill. If made too Orleanist, they could plead their respect for popular suffrage and vote against the bills. The Assembly smiled at the two simple arguments brought forward by M. Duprat, and all appeared to understand that this pointed to a *transaction*, and that the orator was inviting the Right Centre to give good terms to the Republicans if it would not see them urging such measures as that proposed. No one appeared to think the matter of sufficient moment to warrant a discussion, and M. Antonin Lefevre-Pontalis, the reporter of the committee, replied in a few words to M. Duprat, saying that he should reserve his own arguments for a more advanced period in the debate, and asking the Chamber to refer this amendment to the committee for examination. It is in that way amendments are disposed of when they are found objectionable, and they never again come from the committee's hands; or if they do come out at all, it is only when they can be no longer urged.

THE VOTE.

In a nonchalant sort of a fashion, and hardly looking up from the paper he was reading, M. Buffet asked all who were in favor of the adoption of this amendment to rise. For the first time I began to feel that I had fallen upon an interesting day after all. Great was the surprise to find that there was a majority up in favor of the amendment. The contrary minds were taken, with the same result, and yet the members could not believe their eyes. There were cries of "A mistake," "A surprise," "The question was not understood," and M. Buffet once more stated the question clearly, and again put the question. Such a look of consternation as then came over the Right Centre I shall never forget. One famous Duke rose on tip-toe to count the heads, and when his eyes fell upon the Chevau-Légers, who remained sitting, he fell into his seat, his hands dropped upon his knees, and his head fell upon his breast. I really felt pity for him. Still few could believe the truth, and the yeas and nays were demanded. This time there could be no mistake. The amendment of Pascal Duprat had been adopted by a majority of twelve votes. This was brought about in the following manner: For a long time the Legitimists have been blaming the Orleanists for their course in aiding the Republicans. They said that the Right Centre was deceiving itself and trying to trick the Monarchists. It voted the Republican laws with the simple idea that they would get Orleanists into all the offices and the Duc d'Aumale as President of the Senate, and thus pave the way for the Comte de Paris. "Simple people!" said the Chevau-Légers; "when the moment comes for action the Republicans, whom you are trying to cheat, will simply eat you up." The Legitimists have been looking for a chance for revenge, and found it on this occasion. They had voted with the Orleanists on other occasions, but now they refused to vote at all, while the Bonapartists, who claim to be partisans of popular suffrage on all occasions, were logically bound to vote with the Republicans. They did so, and the Orleanist plan for packing the Senate was at once destroyed.

SURPRISE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

But the Republicans were more astounded than the rest at their victory, and felt that they had gone too far. The result would be to form another coalition against them, and they had been gradually leading the Orleanists on, by pretending to be their dupes, to the organization of the Republic. It was politic to proceed gently, and not *brusquer* the situation. But there was no way of avoiding the difficulty. All the negotiations of the past were rendered useless, and the Orleanists had met with a most serious defeat. I said above that there was consternation in the Chamber, but this feebly expresses this moment of dismay and disappointment. The members were upon their feet, talking across the aisles. The Right Centre showed so much irritation that the Left grew frightened, and one or two of the leading members declared that this was merely a vote on principles; that a door had been left open for arrangements, and that a continuation of the negotiations would not find them uncompromising. It was impossible to go any further, and the reporter entered the tribune to say that the committee had to consult upon what course it should pursue, and asked an adjournment until to-day. There were some violent discussions among the members as we were leaving the galleries, and others took place in the court-yard and in the street. When coming into Paris the Deputies in my carriage had no desire to sleep. They eagerly discussed the event of the day, and finally came to the conclusion that the language of the amendment left room for a wide interpretation, and that it was possible to find some ground of accord during the night.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Last night there was considerable excitement in the city, and, despite the cold, the Little Bourse was very animated. The funds fell, then rose, then fell again with a margin of twelve sous, showing signs of wavering for two hours before things came back to their normal condition. But I have long since ceased to believe in that popular idea that the bourse is the barometer of public opinion. The fluctuations are simply questions of pluck on the part of bulls and bears. Yesterday, for instance, the Spanish funds rose on the rumor that King Alfonso had been captured by the Carlists, when just a contrary effect was natural, the thing being brought about by one bold speculator, who declared that "Spanish" would go up, and who offered to buy any amount. It is the same with rentes, for a few bold speculators control the rest, and they send the funds up or down, according to the state of their digestion—that is to say, according to the amount of audacity they show in their dealings. Of course I am speaking of the first moments of excitement, before events have had any real influence upon the markets. The evening papers were either very doleful or very gay, and the new Orleanist paper, the *Echo*, had an article full of pity for the Republicans for their blindness, and full of reproaches against the Legitimists for having abandoned the "great Conservative Party" in this hour of trial. As for the Bonapartists, nothing better could be expected of them, since they are attacked on all sides, and abused for all they do; but the Monarchical journals dealt more gently with them on this occasion, because their concourse is necessary to-day if the Republicans are to be defeated. The Republicans cannot be beaten without the aid of the Bonapartists, and when that aid is given they always manage to get a good share in the profits. From seven, this party has grown to thirty-seven in two years' time, and can thus displace a majority of over seventy-five votes. The *Français*, the organ of the Dukes, says that the Right Centre cannot accept a Senate made by popular suffrage, and that, if the Republicans insist upon their victory, this will cause the overthrow of the constitutional laws. Few of the morning papers express any decided opinions, nearly all taking advantage of Dumas' reception at the Academy to excuse themselves from judging the event. But in *La France*, Emile de Girardin says:

> "The discontent of the Right Centre (Orleanist) was very great. Nothing could be more opposite to all its ideas, to all its views, than a Senate emanating from the same popular source as the Chamber of Deputies. Yesterday the *Français* said, 'We prefer going back to the *statu quo* rather than lend our aid to the work of establishing institutions which are not really and effectively in conformity with conservative interests and principles.' What will the Right Centre now do—this party which desires to make the second Chamber a means for holding popular suffrage in check? In our opinion there is only one thing to be done; it must accept accomplished facts. * * * In seeing that in spite of all these fluctuations, all these uncertainties, the public votes of the Assembly follow each other and range themselves in the Republican alignment, we cannot help saying the parties agitate, but logic leads them. They wished to give a Republic the Senate of a Monarchy; this contradiction has disappeared. The vote of to-day only leaves room for a second Chamber in harmony, by its composition, with the fundamental principles of our common law."

PERSONAL ACTION AGAINST PARTY PLANS.

In demanding the adjournment of the question, M. Batbie, a professor at the Law School and Chairman of the Committee of Thirty, took occasion to say that very little of the original proposition of the committee now remained, and it should have to take time for agreement upon further measures. I began by speaking of the unforeseen in our political work, and never was this more manifest. All that has yet been done is the product of amendments. After the Wallon amendment came the Wallon amendment number two, then the Dufaure amendment, then the Duprat amendment. Nothing that has been carefully prepared and studied by the committee has yet received the sanction of the Assembly. Never before has the direct action of men made itself so strongly felt upon the progress of events. The vote of yesterday deranges all combinations. In adopting the Wallon amendments the Right Centre hoped to find compensation in the mode of appointing that body. A Senate was wanted only as an offset to popular suffrage, and it was to be used by the Orleanists to restrain the people when, in their opinion, the nation was going astray—that is, away from the ideas of the Orleanists. But just at the moment when success seemed sure, when they had joined the Republicans and defeated the Bonapartist candidates, a Republican of 1848 comes forward to propose that the Senate shall be elected by popular suffrage exactly like the Chamber. The Orleanists have no hold upon the country. They have not elected a single Deputy since 1871. They would not have a score in a new Chamber, and probably would have hardly a dozen in a Senate elected by the people. Of course, they must ultimately vote against this bill unless they can make some kind of a transaction with the Bonapartists. The principle of electing the Senators directly is not a good one, for in that case a Senate has scarcely any *raison d'être*; and none of the real Republicans, like Thiers and Laboulaye, would consent to this mode, except in a vote of this kind, to be used in party tactics.

LONDON GOSSIP.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC—LITERARY NOTES.

THE DEATH OF SIR STERNDALE BENNETT—GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMPOSER—HOW HE WORKED—A NEW RUSSIAN NOVEL.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875.

Sterndale Bennett's death will probably have caused in the best musical circles of New-York almost as much grief as in those of London, where, however, he had the advantage of being known personally. Englishman as he was, his music ought, I think, to be looked upon as German; and it is only in Germany and German countries, (such as Holland, Denmark and Sweden,) in England and in the United States, that one could expect it to be appreciated. In Italy and France Bennett's name is quite unknown. Bennett was a composer of concert music; and in Italy and France the music of the stage, whether in the form of opera, opera comique, or opera bouffe, is the only kind that really succeeds. Concerts are rarely given in Italy; and in France the great majority of concerts are made up of excerpts from operas. In Germany, on the other hand, numbers of important towns, such as the Rhenish towns of Dusseldorf, Cologne, and Bonn, have excellent concert societies, but no large theatres for operatic representations such as are to be met with in all the chief provincial towns of France. It was in Germany, if anywhere, that Sterndale Bennett's music would be understood and liked; and, independently of the admiration which Mendelssohn and Schumann have expressed for it in their published correspondence, one often meets with an overture or pianoforte concerto by Bennett in a German concert programme. At the Bonn festival, held two years and a half ago, in memory of Beethoven, I was not astonished to find that all the most eminent professors and composers of Germany knew Sterndale Bennett both personally and by his music. But I was a little surprised at the familiarity shown by a good number of amateurs with his minor works for the piano. Among the countries to which Bennett's charming compositions have made their way I should have mentioned Russia, which is partly German, as it is partly French by civilization, and where German professors have introduced and naturalized the works of their great masters, and at the same time, as belonging to the same family, those of Sterndale Bennett.

You will have printed full accounts of the funeral at Westminster Abbey, which had not been thrown open for a musical celebration since Christine Nilsson's wedding. As on that occasion, the ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley, to whom nothing comes amiss, and who is equally ready in the house of joy with compliments and in the house of mourning with consolation.

It appears that Sterndale Bennett has left a large number of manuscripts, including no less than six symphonies. It was thought that he had only produced one, the beautiful symphony in G minor, performed for the first time at the philharmonic concerts of 1864, and last heard about a fortnight ago at the Crystal Palace. Seven symphonies in all from a composer who was thought not to be very prolific is a great deal; and besides these orchestral works, Bennett's portfolios are found to contain a large number of unpublished pianoforte pieces of various kinds. All the symphonies are finished, in one sense: they are written out to the very end and the orchestral parts are quite complete. But Bennett considered that he had still much to do to them, the fact being that he was never satisfied with his work. He corrected, emended, added to his compositions so persistently that it was very difficult to get anything from him, either for publication or for performance. He was more than conscientious. The delicacy of his artistic conscience amounted to fastidiousness, and when his half dozen posthumous symphonies are presented to the public each of them will doubtless be found as perfect as the admirable one in G minor. Even the now well-known G minor symphony was only given to us piece by piece. At first it consisted of only two movements; then a third was added, and latterly a fourth. Probably the four movements were written one after the other without interruption. But the composer would only part with them one by one as each under his careful hand became as nearly perfect as he could make it. Mendelssohn, it may be remembered, found the same difficulty in bringing himself to write the word "finis" at the end of a work. For him his own productions were never quite finished. Even the beautiful "Italian Symphony," admired by every one, failed to give satisfaction to its own composer, and was not played in public until after his death.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace intend, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to devote the programme of one of their Saturday concerts exclusively to the works of Sterndale Bennett, "the great and lamented composer," says Mr. George Grove in his announcement on the subject, "whose music has so often warmed the hearts and quickened the fancy of the Crystal Palace audience."

Since the arrival in this country of the Duchess of Edinburgh a great number of Russian works have appeared, all of which the Duchess is expected to read. At least they are all dedicated to her. The last and most remarkable of these works is an original Russian novel, entitled the *Neglected Question*, by an author named Markévitch, whom a very great Russian lady, the Princess Ouroussoff has done the honor of translating into excellent English. *The Neglected Question* is a novel in two fits of paralysis. A savage sort of husband, who is frightfully jealous of his young, beautiful, lively, semi-coquettish, but by no means unfaithful, wife, excites himself on the subject of her quite ordinary demeanor at a ball until he brings on a paralytic attack. The incidents leading to this point might have been classed by an old English writer under the head of "Fytte the First." The husband now moves about in a bath chair. The wife, on her part, abandons the brilliant society of St. Petersburg, gives up flirting in public, and, accompanying her husband to the country, has leisure to listen to the insidious, deliberately-planned advances of Baron Felsen, an educated, thoughtful, self-possessed, fascinating, and unscrupulous officer from the Baltic Provinces, serving in the Imperial Guard, but sent, for some breach of discipline, to do duty with a line regiment far away from the capital.

Baron Felsen, without precisely resembling him, belongs morally and intellectually to the same family as the Russian officer in the Caucasus, who plays the leading part in Lementoff's "Hero of Our Own Time." He is a great master of paradox—"offspring," as Balzac once called it, "of Pegasus and Baalam's ass;" and the best thing, in a literary point of view, that the book contains is Felsen's long and clever disparagement of women who, in Iago's language, "suckle fools and chronicle small beer." Taking care not to scandalize the people around him, by maintaining that the first duty a beautiful woman owes to herself and society is to be unfaithful to her husband, or that the poet who loves but one woman is lost, he yet points out that Helen, in eloping with Paris, became the benefactress of all succeeding ages, who but for her, could have never known the "Iliad," the "Æneid," nor even (he might have added) "La Belle Hélène;" and that Goethe, in loving a whole series of women, enabled himself to reproduce them with charms enhanced by his own poetical genius for the delight of thousands of readers in every civilized land. Baron Felsen plays variations on this theme with all the skill of a practiced virtuoso. The same sort of ideas is to be found in Mandeville's "Fable of the bees; or, private vices public benefits." But Mandeville missed the particular fact to which Felsen gives such prominence—that if conjugal vows had always been implicitly observed the world would possess fewer fine poems and dramas than actually exist. That is perfectly true. But what about murder, and even worse crimes, which have yielded materials for tragedy? However, Felsen's object in putting forth startling paradoxes was to astonish the ladies, who would have despised him if he had uttered veracious platitudes, as, for instance, that "virtue is its own reward," or that "to be good is to be happy." When Felsen has sufficiently undermined the morality and discovered the heart of his lovely victim, he meets her in an arbor at the bottom of a garden, where they are surprised by the husband in his bath chair; which naturally brings us to "Fytte the Second." Felsen and the wife now fly, and—the husband having expired—get married.

Meanwhile the wife's conduct has been observed with grief and shame by her son—a melancholy youth whose natural despondency is greatly increased by his mother's culpable goings on. He regards her much as *Hamlet* regarded the *Queen of Denmark;* and when the precocious child dies broken-hearted she feels that she has killed him. Without pursuing the story to its final conclusion (we have already reached "the beginning of the end,") we may here point out that "The Neglected Question," which gives its title to the novel, is the question whether a mother's infidelity to her husband—whatever her husband may think of it—is a good thing for her children. Mr. Markévitch thinks this question has been hitherto neglected. We cannot share Mr. Markévitch's opinion. It seems to us, on the contrary, that no one who has ever considered the matter at all can have failed to see that it is quite impossible for a woman to betray her husband without bringing down on her children suffering of some kind. So little has this question been "neglected," even by novelists, that we could name more than one novel in which it has been turned to good dramatic account. It is indicated in Balzac's *Lys dans la Vallée*, in the scene where, after Mme. De Mortsauf's death, the children look reproachfully at the lover, whom their mother—a religious and sentimental coquette of a high order—has always kept within bounds; and it almost forms part of the story in M. Flaubert's *Education Sentimentale*, where a married woman who thinks of keeping a first appointment with an aspiring lover, determines, after a very natural and nicely-managed scene with her child, never to see him again.

S. E.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis has written a letter to a citizen of Maryland, denying the statement which ex-Postmaster General Creswell incorporated in his eulogy of Henry Winter Davis, that he [Jefferson Davis] said in a speech at Stevenson, Ala., in February, 1861, "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch awaits our armies in the densely-populated cities." Mr. Davis says:

> "I have no recollection of ever having made a speech at Stevenson, and have examined a file of newspapers of that day containing such matter, but could not find any reference to a speech made by me at Stevenson. At the time mentioned I was going from my home in Mississippi to Montgomery, Ala., in consequence of notice received that I had been chosen by the Congress to be the President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States. At many railroad stations on the route the people assembled to manifest their good will, and I often went out on the platform of the car to make due acknowledgments. Stevenson was one of those stations, and I may there, as at other places, have returned thanks; but neither there or elsewhere, neither then or at any other time, could I have used the language attributed to me, or any language that could be fairly construed to have such meaning. Though I may not claim to remember what I said on those occasions, I do know what were my thoughts and wishes, and therefore can be positive as to not having said what I never thought or contemplated. Very soon, say on the second day after my arrival at Montgomery, the inauguration took place, and the address on that occasion will show what were my hopes and purposes surely more fully and more accurately than the speeches made at railroad stations, even if they could have been supposed to be correctly reported. If, as I apprehended, the attempt should be made to coerce the seceding States, and war should ensue, I certainly did prefer the defensive-offensive policy, and in that event hoped it might be possible to have the campaigns and battle-fields in the enemy's country. When our army marched into Pennsylvania it was not to pillage, to burn, and to slaughter, but to compel the vast hosts which, after proportionate preparation, had invaded Virginia, to countermarch for the protection of their own territory. The means employed were those best adapted to the end—the defense of our country against invasion. The conduct of our armies on every occasion, when beyond the limits of their friends, demonstrated the views of their Government, and challenges comparison with that of their adversary. The purpose of the Confederate Government was truly the welfare of our people, not the injury of any other except as necessary to defense. In that spirit was the repeated declaration to be found in my Messages to the Congress that we only asked to be let alone. That expression might have been forgotten if it had not been for the jeering, scoffing manner in which it was presented to the public by the journalists of those who were waging against us a war of invasion."

WITHOUT A DRUMMER'S LICENSE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Feb. 20 says:

> "H. F. Sloan, chief partner in the extensive firm of Sloan & Co., of New-York, carpet dealers and upholsterers, who arrived in this city recently to arrange preliminaries for furnishing the Palace Hotel with carpets, was arrested on Thursday night on complaint of Deputy License Collector Sontag for misdemeanor in negotiating for the sale of carpets without first obtaining a 'drummer's' license, as required by the act of the last Legislature. He was arrested on Thursday night, at 6 o'clock, at the Occidental Hotel, by Officer Cullen, and conveyed to the City Prison, where he was released on the deposit by W. C. Ralston of $800 in gold notes. The case came up yesterday morning in the Police Court. Col. Barnes appeared for the defendant. He stated that his client was a respectable gentleman. On coming here he had paid $100 license to conduct a business of $25,000. Yesterday he received a telegram from his firm in New-York announcing that they would supply the carpets of best quality for $1 57 a yard. Mr. Sloan communicated the information to the Palace Hotel Company, who accepted the bid. The defendant was proceeding to take the measurement of the spacious apartments to be covered, but was arrested. Col. Barnes complained that the arrest was made at an unseasonable hour, as Mr. Sloan could be found at any time at the Occidental Hotel. It was impossible to tell, also, what sum the defendant should pay for license until the quantity of carpeting was ascertained. The prosecuting attorney stated that the Police had been notified that Mr. Sloan was about to leave for the East, and the warrant was consequently made returnable immediately. The case was continued for a month."

PROFITABLE BOYS.

The Waverly (Iowa) *Republican* tells how W. W. Bailey, of that place, has fallen heir to $2,000,000 by the death of his uncle, Joshua Bailey, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y. He had but one child, a son, at whose majority the old gentleman gave $30,000. A few weeks afterward the young man died, leaving him childless. He adopted an orphan girl, and at her marriage gave her $40,000 and a check for $5,000 to take a trip to Europe. He had one brother who had three sons, of whom W. W. Bailey is one—and to these nephews he said he would will his property, and to the one raising the largest number of boys, two-thirds of it, in order that the name might be preserved. It was W. W. Bailey's good fortune to have five boys; in consequence he receives, according to the will, two-thirds of the estate, the whole of which is valued at $3,000,000. W. W. Bailey, adds the *Republican*, has been a resident of Waverly for ten years. He has followed painting for a living, or doing any job that he could find. He has a little home near the depot, which is about all the property he owns. His large family of boys has kept him busy to feed, clothe, and educate them, but he has worked faithfully and earnestly to do so.

IT DIDN'T PAY.

A Canajoharie man died of small-pox last Fall, and his clothes were buried to prevent the infection from spreading. Through motives of economy, the deceased's brother, a few days ago, dug up the clothing and wore it. He now occupies a cot in the pest-house, and the probabilities are that the clothing will be again buried, as well as the economist.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE FULFILLING OF THE LAW.

MR. BEECHER AND THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—THE MORNING SCRIPTURE, PRAYER, AND SERMON—MAN FINDS OUT THE LAW BY THE PENALTY—A TRUE MAN'S STANDARD SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN SOCIETY REQUIRES—"O WHERE CAN THE SOUL FIND RELIEF FROM ITS FOES?"

Yesterday morning there was another crush inside and outside of Plymouth Church. The flower display was more elaborate than usual. In front of the reading-desk, in the centre of the platform, tasteful hands had arranged a pretty box of lilies, peonies, camellias, and creeping vines, out of either side of which stretched long festoons of passion flowers, the ends being tacked to the front of the platform, several feet away. There was also the customary bouquet on the little table on the left. Mr. Beecher was again compelled to seek an entrance through the little sliding door under the organ loft. He was five minutes late. The Bowen family, including Henry C., occupied their pew, and remained objects of much interest to the audience until the close of the services.

After Mr. Beecher had removed his cloak and taken his seat the choir sang the opening anthem,

"Arise! shine! for thy light is come."

Mr. Beecher then offered a short invocation for God's blessing, and read the seventh chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, which was listened to with much relish, treating, as it does in many places of what Mr. Beecher would call "the basilar appetites," in a manner peculiarly suggestive of the great trial.

> "Know ye not, brethren, (for I speak to them that know the law,) how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth? For the woman which hath a husband is bound by the law to her husband so long as he liveth. * * * So, then, if while her husband liveth she be married to another man, she shall be called an adultress. * * * For when we were in the flesh the motions of sin, which were by the law, did work in our members, to bring forth fruit unto death. * * * What shall we say, then? Is the law sin? God forbid! Nay, I had not known sin but by the law; for I had not known lust except the law had said, 'Thou shalt not covet!' But sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of concupiscence. For without the law sin was dead. For I was alive without the law once, but when the commandment came, sin revived and I died. And the commandment which was ordained to life I found to be unto death. For sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me. * * Was then that which is good made death unto me? God forbid! But sin, that it might appear sin, working death in me by that which is good; that sin by the commandment might become exceeding sinful. For we know that the law is spiritual, but I am carnal, sold under sin. For that which I do I allow not; for that I would, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I. * * * Now, then, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. For I know that in me (that is in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing; for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not. For the good that I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do. Now, if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. I find then a law that when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man. But I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. Oh, wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? * * * So, then, with the mind, I myself serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of sin.

Mr. Beecher then gave out the 1,200th hymn, reading it through first, contrary to his custom. It commences:

"Come, desire of nations, come!
Hasten, Lord, the general doom!"

The singing ended, Mr. Beecher offered a long and fervent prayer, in which he described the imperfection of earthly ideas of immortality, and said that only trust in God brings peace. He prayed that Christ should be near to those whose hearts were sore; not that their wounds might be healed suddenly, but that they might feel the goodness of sorrow; that they might grow in the right. The hush deepened on the audience as he asked solace for mothers whose cradles were empty; for parents whose companion children had been taken away; for those who were in a mystery and maze of grief over the loss of those whom they loved better than themselves. Should present relief be not vouchsafed to them and they should still be compelled to walk in the midst of the fire, he asked that at least the fire might have no dominion over them. He prayed for those who were nearing the end of their journey; who had seen others pass them on the roads to wealth and honor; who looked back upon a life wasted, and who were anxiously waiting for their departure. He prayed for more love among men for those who have erred or who have gone out of the way, and concluded by a general invocation for grace on everything upon earth.

Mr. Beecher then announced that a collection would be taken up for the American Home Missionary Society. "I feel," said he, "a filial interest in this society, for I am one of its beneficiaries. Nearly forty years ago I left my father's house and went to a little handful of a village and settled over a small Presbyterian church. I had a congregation of twenty persons, nineteen of whom were women. My salary was $200 a year, yet I was never better supported or more contented. I never worked harder and did less than then. [Laughter.] The reason of that was that there were four churches and five distilleries in the place, and it was an unequal match. My heart cleaves to that church, and I remember Lawrenceburg with feelings of affection; for that was my first pastorate; there I spent the first two years of my life. To my $200 a year the American Home Missionary Society added the priceless treasure of $200 more. So I was passing rich on $400 a year. I have learned to spend more money since, [laughter] but the bounty which your generosity puts into my hands affords no more satisfaction now than that $400 did then. The society was my nursing mother. Without its aid thousands of churches would be compelled to stop. I commend it to you as I would my own mother." The result of this little speech soon appeared in the shape of a tightly packed bundle of greenbacks, about a foot square and three inches deep. A sensation was created by the announcement that Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, who is Secretary of the Missionary Society, had consented to conduct the evening services. After noticing several Plymouth entertainments to come off, Mr. Beecher read the following list of persons who have been admitted into Plymouth Church: By letter—Mrs. Mary F. Perkins, from the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Sarah B. Smith, from the First Presbyterian Church of Wyoming, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, from the Presbyterian Church of Amity, N. Y; Mrs. Sarah F. Edgerton, from the First Presbyterian Church of Troy, N. Y.; Mr. John Wyburn, Mrs. Louisa Wyburn, his wife, and Miss Sarah Wyburn, their daughter, from the Fort Greene Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; Mr. John Cunningham, Mrs. Arabella Cunningham, his wife, and Miss Estella Cunningham, their daughter, from the Fort Lee Presbyterian Church, New-Jersey; Mr. Charles B. Rockwell, from the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston; Mr. John Applebaugh, from the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. Wellings, from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. By profession of faith—Mrs. Harriet O. Thompson, Mrs. Almira C. Sayles, Miss Ellen A. Spencer, Miss Jennie K. Leary, Miss Helena Crane, Miss Libbie Parsons, Mr. Job Bates, and Mr. Richard Wheeler.

The 1,185th hymn having been sung, Mr. Beecher took his text from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, viii., 10: "And if Christ be in you the body is dead because of sin; but the Spirit is life because of righteousness."

As more and more, he said, becomes known of the human mind and its relations to the flesh, more light is thrown upon these two psychological chapters—the seventh and eighth Romans—and, although their terminology is that of the age in which they were written and their illustrations are Jewish, they can be translated so as to describe all that we know of the human mind, its reachings and yearnings for peace, and the hopelessness of any man finding perfection by conforming with the law. There are in them peace for the imperfect, rest for the sinful, and triumph for those who have been habituated to defeat. We will have to grow through long reaches of knowledge before we can comprehend these two chapters. There is one struggle going on which is carnal and another which is spiritual. Much dispute exists about man being a depraved, sinful creature, which largely comes from an infelicitous mode of expression. If no other thing is true under the sun, it is true that all men born of women are imperfect, and imperfection breeds sin and sin breeds misery, out of which men have yearnings to lift themselves, and do not know how. By sin we understand a conscious violation of the law. It is the law of life that measures men's duties and right or wrong is often known to us not by our ideas of the nature of things, but by the simple utterances of the law. The Bible is the interpretation of organic law to imperfect men. No matter what the physician says, if you overeat yourself the law will be after you. The penalty teaches. So, little by little, men found out what were those elemental laws embodying creation. No book of science came into the world at man's birth, yet even in the most primitive times men formed laws in their minds for their guidance toward each other. So, a man may live in a world of laws which he does not understand, and may be perpetually suffering on account of violating them, because they have not been interpreted to him. Consider what a complexity of laws it is under which man is living, and bear in mind that these laws existed always, if the expression of them did not. In his physical and organic being, man, through the more serious violations, finds out the law by the penalty and by experience; by the suffering entailed or the benefits that arise; and this is a comparatively practical knowledge. But man is not an isolated creature. He couldn't be what he is but for the influences that flow from his fellows. How to live for one's self, what to eat, when to bathe, and all the other concomitants of a perfect state of health which belong to the physical department, are easily learned; but the society relations, how to live with our fellowmen, have been found out through the groanings of thousands of years. An organized state of society was found necessary, and those things which have been found necessary to be done have always been made into laws. A boy is born without any knowledge of the laws which surround his being. He learns them only gradually, and through bruises and experience. He is not allowed to assume the duties of a citizen until he is twenty-one years of age, and that's premature often. [Laughter.] How many obligations I assume unconsciously! Think of how many national laws and State laws and common laws there are, and laws for the regulation of society, of the household, and for self-restraint and the vanquishment of temptation. Man is a creature who is completely enwebbed with laws. The more he grows the wider becomes the complexity of his obligations. As if this were not enough, there are laws within laws to an infinite extent. The laws of the State will not do to regulate the household. They have no dominion over public opinion. I am not obliged to be the same to my neighbor, whose house is shut up and whom I never see, as to the members of my own family. Then there are the laws of the neighborhood. The great, physical God comes first and writes in a book, here are my laws. Then society comes and looks to see what is omitted, and writes; this too is the law. The great body of citizens come after and say, "If thou dressest so and so we will receive thee among us, but if thou dost not thou must stay away. If thou speakest so and so thou wilt be admitted to our circle, but if not thou wilt not be recognized as of us. If thou art courteous and refined there will be remuneration for thee, but if thou art poor and vulgar we will have nothing to do with thee." Surely man has got laws enough. The peculiarity of these laws is, however, that the more of them a man is surrounded by the larger and stronger he grows. The laws tell him how to get along. Each has its peculiar department, and each department has its own laws within other laws.

Then say, and say wisely, that a true and large man ought to be more than is demanded of him by society. He should have a standard of manhood incomparably higher than the standard expressed in any of the infinite series of regulations of life. He should become a parliament to himself, and his code should be the severest on earth if he be a man. If he be a fool, it will be full of apologies. Some ask, What about the laws of God? But these are the laws of God. That which makes man largest, wisest, and best in the fullest interpretation is sure to be the law of God. God, in this sense, is pantheistic. His voice is in the rock, the wind, the flower, in men, in women, in everything. No man ever did and no man ever can keep God's commands unless we interpret God's commands in their broadest sense. The Ten Commandments which were given to a savage people, and which still serve to the savages in our midst as banks and levees against destruction by their passions, are not all of God's law. All the sayings of the prophets, or all that has sprung up since, do not fill the measure of God's law. The depths are still unsounded. We are still unskilled children. We have but begun to learn. It is ridiculous for any man to say that he fulfills the laws of God. There are thousands who, I doubt not, never violate the Ten Commandments. You might throw your safe-keys into the sea for all me. I would never steal from you; but I could not help it. I come from an honest ancestry. My father was honest, and his father; and his father, as far back as you can trace. Honesty is obligatory upon me, and I fulfilled the obligation before I knew it. But I will not discuss the metaphysical aspect of the question. When we get a man into metaphysics we can puzzle him so that he will not know what end he is standing on in five minutes. [Laughter.] A man says he has kept God's laws. Has he ever committed excesses or made omissions? "Oh, I don't know but I may have, but it was under peculiar circumstances," is the answer. Peculiar circumstances is the devil's name. [Laughter.] Hasn't sin been the business of that man's life? His imperfections may palliate them more or less, but underneath is sin that is worthy of condemnation. Consider whether you have acted with love toward the mean, stingy or disagreeable people with whom you have been compelled to board. [Laughter.] There are all these in the world. Noah's ark is alive again, and everything is in it. [Laughter.] You must consider that you are unfolding creatures. Is there a man in existence who can say "I am perfect?" Must not every man weep over his uncleanness, and cry out "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

When men are determined to live according to the law of God they are on the road to fulfilling the law. Men think when they are converted that they have got over the worst part. They are in the car, and although there may be some dust and cinders to encounter, they have got tickets which will swing them right through to heaven. [Laughter.] This is a narrow idea of duty. One should enter the Church as a man enters a hospital to be cured of his disease. Having woke up to his ignorance he should strive to get education. Conversion leaves him at the beginning of his task. How can he then obtain peace? The better you grow the higher is your criterion. The better you are the worse you seem to yourselves. Knowledge of obligations increases in vastly greater proportions than their fulfillment. A sense of discord in the soul is always painful. People talk of being converted, of getting religion, of their sins being forgiven. These are mere catch-words. Sin is always abounding. Men say that they have peace, that Christ has given them His own righteousness. I hope you understand this, for I don't. Men may be happy in a stumbling way, but the idea that God transfers His own righteousness to them is a mere fable. It is as if God should say, "I know you are imperfect, but I'll make believe that you are perfect." [Laughter.] More sweet than the roses of June, more fragrant than a bed of mignonettes, it is to have a God who don't hold a man to any such complexity of rules if he wills to keep the law. There is a rude, rough boy, whose father has been a thief and whose mother has been a drunkard, and whose education has been of that quality, but there is something in him that attracts my notice. I take him into my house, and tell him that this is wrong and that is wrong, and he promises to do his best, according to his measure. When I come home, the servant tells me that she is going to leave, for the boy has thrown a knife at her. [Laughter.] I do not turn him out in rage. I ask why he has done that which I had told him was wrong. He cries and says that she placed a flat-iron where she had no business to, and it fell on his foot and he got mad and flung the first thing he got hold of at her, and he was sorry for it. Then he says he felt like swearing, and he did so, [laughter;] and he could not help stealing a piece of pie in the morning. [Laughter.] I tell him to be of good heart and not to do it again. What is it that saves him? It is my feeling toward him. It is because I love him, and perhaps more because he is so much in need of love. He holds out for a week or ten days, and then is down another time. I pass this by also, with a little more emphasis possibly [laughter] to keep his memory and mind alive. Thus God acts toward men. This is what it is to be God—to be large enough to endure men. This is what gives you and me hope—that there is such a God. As long as a man is conscience-bound he will be casting up broken promises every day. The man whose life is an attempt to fulfill the law cannot be happy. God is large enough to take care of me provided I want him to. There we have rest. A soldier lies bleeding on the battle-field. The charge has passed over him and has left him alone without succor. An artery has been severed, and his life-blood is welling out. He makes an attempt to press the artery with his finger, but his courage is failing every minute. "I am dying," he cries, "and there is nobody to bear my last message home." The ambulance corps appears in sight. They rush toward him. The surgeon says: "Is this all? Is there no other wound?" He answers that there is not. "Then you are saved." The soldier sinks back, and though fainting, perhaps, says: "I am content." He knows he is in safe hands, and he leaves everything to the surgeon who will restore him.

I do not preach God's love to you thus to make you indifferent or to have you say, "I am all right; I can do as I have a mind to;" but to awaken in you generous sentiments which shall thrill your utmost being and leaven your every act of life. If you will you can shut your eyes at midday and have midnight about you. So you can lose your God if you will it so.

The sermon concluded with a prayer for God's mercy and assistance. Mr. Beecher hesitated some time about choosing the concluding hymn. At length he stepped forward and said: "When I was a little boy, living at Litchfield, a young man came to board at the house to learn music from Mr. Hurlburt. He was a student in the ministry of music, which is only second to the ministry of the Gospel. I do not know that I ever spoke to him in the four or five months that he was there, but a shadow fell from him upon me which I have never been able to get rid of. The only legacy he left to the world we will sing." He then gave out hymn No. 1,265, by Deodatus Dutton, beginning:

"O, where can the soul find relief from its foes?"

He read it slowly through from beginning to end, after which the congregation arose and sang it. Benediction was then pronounced, and the church was slowly emptied, the usual number of admirers clustering around the Pastor and hindering his exit with congratulations and handshakings.

A PERILOUS SLEIGH-RIDE.

The Hartford *Post* says that a well-known Captain of that city, who owns a fast horse, concluded that he would take a sleigh-ride the other day, and with his wife went to Windsor Locks by way of the river. They arrived safely, visited their friends, and toward night started for home. It had commenced snowing, and the friends were anxious about their ride home. But the Captain, knowing the speed of the animal he owned, bet that he could do it in a given time. The bet was taken, and he started and made about half the distance inside of time. Then the wind, which was blowing a squall, struck the sleigh, throwing it clear round, and nearly throwing the horse down. He started off again, and had gone but a short distance when the squall again struck them, swinging the sleigh around with great force, and this time throwing the horse. The Captain got out to get the horse up and was blown some rods away, and so blinded by the snow that he could not see the team, and could only regain it by following the sound of his wife's voice. He finally reached the team, however, got the horse up without damage, and started for the city, where he arrived behind the time stated. He says its the first time he was ever frightened.

AN UNRECONSTRUCTED CLERGYMAN.

The Albany *Journal* relates a little incident communicated to it the other day by a distinguished citizen of this State, who vouched for its entire accuracy. A friend of the gentleman alluded to lately spent a Sunday in Richmond, Va., and being a church-going man, attended divine service. The clergyman under whose ministrations he sat startled his ears and roused his indignation by including in one of his prayers this significant petition: "God bless our whole country—*from the Potomac to the Gulf.*"

ITALY.

A DULL CARNIVAL—THE RULE OF THE MENDICANTS.

DECLINE OF ANCIENT USAGES—METROPOLITAN BEGGARS—MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI—PROJECTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAPITAL—THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875.

It may be said that in Rome, at least, the Carnival has run completely out, and there is nothing of it left but the dregs. A more shallow and trivial display than that of the present year has hardly ever before been known. Two more days of it are left, and then the final whisk will be given for this season, and perhaps forever in this Rome, to its shabby tail. It has been trailed in the mud of the Corso until none are left to run after it except the rag-bag rabble and tattered fag-end of society. The obstinately bad weather of the present season has added to the dreariness of the unsuccessful effort to be gay.

THE RULE OF THE MENDICANTS.

The town has fallen once more under the dominion of a tribe, or rather an army, of mendicants, and we do not know when a superior force will be able to rid us of the tyranny of such a régime. While foreigners are here these squalid inhabitants of the poverty-stricken country beyond the Alban Mount come into the city by hundreds, and the Carnival riot has brought more than the usual numbers. Passengers in the streets of the Trinita dei Monte District are obliged to run the gauntlet of battalions of robust, ragged women, each bearing a baby in her arms, making an importunate appeal for charity in the name of the Madonna and all that is sacred. This mendicancy is as bad as brigandage, and, as a social, moral, or political evil, there is little to choose between them. The provincial authority has been able to put at least a temporary check upon one, but it does not seem to have the courage or force to restrain or bring to an end the other. Public retreats are provided for the blind and halt and incompetent; and, it must be said to the credit of the city, that large provision has been made to meet the immense demands of the victims of one or another class of misery in a city like this. But many who might be comfortably provided for in asylums, run away from them on the first opportunity, as from prisons, to enjoy the liberty of following their calling in the streets. They make merchandise of their calamity, and it is a piece of good fortune for a family to have a blind man or a physical monstrosity in it. By parading this misery before the public enough may be met who, from motives of commiseration or to escape the outrage made upon sensitive nerves, drop during the day the amount of several francs into the extended hands. Beggary is followed as a trade, like any other, and it is made to pay as well as any other, but its demoralizing effects can hardly be estimated.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi has gone to live in a villa outside the gate, on the side of the city toward Frascati. There he may hope to have a little more quiet, and be less bored by the innumerable visits of all sorts of people, carried away by a curiosity to see notables and take them by the hand. The Republican chief has been afflicted in this way but little less than the Pope has been since he shut himself up in his superb cloister of the palace of St. Peter's hill. After being knocked about pretty roughly, Garibaldi has the satisfaction of hearing now only pleasant words of praise from the spokes-people of all parties. In his new unpolitical character and position, he is an added prop and source of strength to the Government. Leaving the sterile agitations of parties to give the weight of his influence to projects of practical improvement is accepted as the best proof that sterling good sense is to govern. For a while longer we are saved from the risk of seeing society precipitated into the chaos of Utopian theories.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Garibaldi wishes to have the improvements in and about Rome, which have so long made a crying demand, carried out. The most important are the regulation of the Tiber and the cultivation of the Roman Campagna. A plan is talked of by which the labor of the robust young conscripts for the army may be turned to account, after some such system as that adopted by the ancient Romans. The recruits of two or three years' service, besides the several hours daily of military discipline, would devote also several hours to compensated manual labor, clothing and nourishment being furnished, as at present, by the Government. If a compensation so limited as a franc a day were allowed the Contadino conscript, at the end of two or three years he would be sent back to his family with a capital of several hundred francs, with which to make a beginning in some other career.

THE VATICAN.

Some of the agents of the party of the Vatican are pretty sharp and active; indeed, quite as much so as the enterprising news-gatherers outside the limits of the Papal council board. Tricks are sometimes played upon the eager quid-nuncs and "interviewers," as much to their vexation as to the amusement or indignation of the public. The Jesuit leaders know how much curiosity there is to find out what they are about to do or propose, what the Pope has to say, and when he is going to die. They have several times lately cast their hook and line, baited with false intelligence, just for the fun of seeing the hook swallowed by some of the old fish, searching for what nourishment they can find in these turbid waters. One mess of pabulum was made up of the saucy words the Pope used in speaking of Mr. Gladstone and his pamphlet. It soon came out that his Holiness used no such language. By and by a telegram is sent off to a great journal that the Pope is at death's door, and has but a few hours of breath left in him. Immediately over comes, rushing from Spain, the "special" of the great journal, for the purpose of burying with dignity his Holiness, in several columns of interesting narrative. The traveler is surprised on arriving to find that Pius IX. is as well as he has been for the past five years, with a good prospect that another lustrum may be added to his life. Old mice, such as ourselves, who do not claim to be very bright, marvel to see intelligent members of the brood rush into the trap as soon as they catch the first scent of the cheese. The object of the authors of such a pitiful quiz is to throw discredit upon journalism, and make the public impugn its veracity. The work is not very noble; but it is well known that the Papacy has little respect for the press, unless it is wholly under its control.

A PERAMBULATING LEGISLATURE.

The Indiana Legislature has rejected a proposition to build a State Capitol, and the Indianapolis *Journal* is moved, it is to be hoped not spitefully, to throw out this suggestion: "As a matter of economy, how would it do to have the Legislature hold its successive sessions in the various towns of the State? By changing the time of meeting to midsummer we could be sure of mild weather, and a large tent would afford sufficient shelter and accommodations. This could be easily transported from place to place, and there would probably be no difficulty in obtaining the free use of ground on which to erect it. As there are ninety-two counties in the State, it would only take 184 years to hold one session of the Legislature in each county, and the amount saved to individual members during this time on the mere items of board and lodging would be enormous. The tent might have to be renewed once or twice in a century, but this would cost nothing in comparison with a new State-house."

REV. DR. BOOTH'S CHURCH.

THE UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIANS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED CHURCHES FROM THEIR FOUNDATION—THE MERCER STREET CHURCH AND ITS PASTORS—GROWTH OF THE CONSOLIDATED SOCIETY—WORK OF ITS LEADING MEMBERS—CHURCH STATISTICS—THE PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of University Place and Tenth street, was organized by the Presbytery of New-York on the 16th of September, 1870, by the union of the church of that name and the old Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, now occupied by the congregation of Dr. Deems. By the terms of the union, the name of the Presbyterian Church on University place was adhered to, and the Elders and Deacons of the two uniting churches constituted officers of the united society. The history of the church whose name was adopted dates back to 1845, when the original society was formed principally of people from the Duane street congregation. The church was duly constituted by the Presbytery of New-York, and formally organized on the 26th of October, 1845, by the election of Elders and Deacons. One month later, Rev. George Potts, D. D., was installed in the pastorate. He continued in office until his death, in September, 1864. Dr. Potts was a clergyman of remarkable culture, high oratorical powers, and great personal influence—in short, one of the foremost Pastors of his day. Under his ministry the Church was prosperous, constantly increasing its membership, and enlarging its field of work and influence. On the death of the Doctor, Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg was called as his successor—his election taking place on the 6th of April, 1865, and his installation on the 5th of May following. He continued to administer the affairs of the society until the 24th of April, 1870, when he resigned of his own motion. The whole number of converts admitted into the church from October, 1846, to the time of Mr. Kellogg's resignation was 781.

The Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, the other party to the contract of 1870, was founded in October, 1835, with thirty-six members received from six different churches.

A church edifice was erected at a cost of $50,000 on ground leased of the managers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For many years after, this organization was one of the best known and influential of its denomination in New-York. In 1850, or shortly after, however, its prospects began to decline, chiefly on account of the up-town migration, and in 1861, when the present Pastor of the University Place Church assumed charge, not more than forty out of 200 pews were rented to responsible parties. The following is a list of the Pastors of this church from its foundation: The first minister, Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., was inducted into office on the 11th of November, 1835, and resigned his charge, after thirteen years' service, on the 17th of February, 1848. Dr. Skinner was a man well known in the ministry, and during the years spent in the Mercer street pulpit added largely to the strength and efficiency of the church organization. His successor, Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, D. D., was installed on the 18th of June, 1848. He continued in the pastorate but two years, resigning on the 15th of October, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D. The latter, who, during his seven years' stay in the pulpit, achieved an enviable reputation, was a fine preacher, and socially a man of unusual endowments. He was succeeded in February, 1859, by Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., whose connection with the society lasted a year and ten months, terminating in December, 1860. Dr. Booth, the present minister of the united church, accepted a call to the pastorate of the Mercer street organization on the 6th of March, 1861. Two thousand and twenty-six members, of whom 749 on a profession of faith, and 1,277 by certificate, were admitted into this church from the date of its organization up to that of its union with the University Place Church. At the time of the union in 1870, the number of members of the University place Church was 216, and of the Mercer Street Church 580. Several of these names, as it appeared afterward, belonged in reality to the retired list, so that the whole number of resident members enrolled in the united church at the time of the union was 716. At the present time, the number of members in the consolidated society is over 1,000. The act of union was consummated on the 16th of September, 1870, the same year and the same month as the memorable union between the Old and New School Assemblies.

The missionary work of the present church is of the most extended character. In addition to large personal donations from its wealthy members, in aid of church education, both at home and abroad, the society supports at home one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped missions in the entire City. This is Emanuel Chapel, recently erected in the Eleventh Ward, in the centre of a tenement population, at a cost of $85,000, and for the support of which and of Bethlehem mission located in Wooster street, the congregation contributes $5,000 annually. The pastor, Rev. Erastus Seymour, now preaches on every Sunday to a congregation numbering from 500 to 800 persons, where two years ago there was little or no observance of the day of any kind. In the mission schools which have been established in connection with the church, upward of 900 children are taught. The personnel of the present congregation will contrast favorably with that of any other church in New-York. Among the prominent members are men like John C. Green, James Brown, David N. Lord, Willard Parker, William A. Booth, George Bliss, and many others of equal standing in society. Several of the members have contributed a very large share to the munificent endowments which have been made of late years to Princeton and Union Seminaries.

The church edifice occupied by the society is one of the finest of its class in the City. It is constructed of brown stone in the early English style of architecture, with spire of solid stone to the summit. The interior, which is fitted up with black walnut furniture, will seat an audience of over 1,000 persons. Even the pews in the galleries are rented, and the Sunday and week-day congregations are proportionally among the largest in the City. The Sunday-school, which numbers over 200 scholars, is under the charge of Mr. C. A. Davison.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society for the present year:

Ruling Elders—Lewis Atterbury, Thomas Bond, William S. Booth, James Brown, Richard Brown, Charles A. Davison, John H. Dey, Charles M. Earle, Frederick C. Jones, David N. Lord, George R. Lockwood, John W. Quincey, Theodosius Strang, Otis D. Swan.

Deacons—F. A. Burrall, M. D., Daniel M. Devoe, Thomas L. Thornell, Francis S. Wynkoop, James F. Smith.

Trustees—John C. Green, George Bliss, John B. Hall, James Brown, James Buell, Willard Parker, M. D., John W. Quincey, R. H. L. Townsend, Francis P. Furnald.

The order of services during the week is as follows:

First—Divine service at the church every Sunday, morning and afternoon, at 11 and 3:30.

Second—A meeting for prayer and a familiar lecture every Wednesday evening in the chapel.

REV. ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D.

The present Pastor of the University Place Church was born in this City on the 30th of May, 1830. He was educated at the New-York University and Williams College, graduating from the latter in the Class of 1849; studied theology at Auburn Theological Seminary during the years 1850 and 1851. The following year he traveled through Europe and the East. Upon his return he was appointed assistant to Rev. Dr. Beman, of the First Presbyterian Church, in Troy, N. Y., where he was ordained to the ministry. In 1857 he was called to the charge of the church in Stamford, Conn., where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He was instituted Pastor of the Mercer street Church on the 4th of March, 1861, and of the University Place Church, October, 1870. He is a member of the Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions, a Trustee of Williams College, a Director of the Union Theological Seminary, and Chairman of the Presbytery's Committee on Church Extension. As a preacher, Dr. Booth's reputation is deservedly high, and as a Pastor, his efforts have met with a degree of success equally creditable and praiseworthy.

THE PHILANTHROPY OF CHRISTIAN LIFE.

"As we have therefore opportunity let us do good to all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith."—Galatians vi., 10.

There is but a step from the doctrines of Christianity to its morality, and but a step from its morality to its philanthropy. When true faith lives in the soul it gives birth to a love which seeks to pour itself forth not only upon the divine object of faith, but also upon all beings who can partake of its bounty. He who in his heart welcomes the doctrine that the Son of God died to redeem him from sin and death accepts with it a principle which must make him in some measure upright and pure in his morality and generous and helpful in his beneficence. Thus Christianity presents the most perfect of systems for the practical conduct of life, because it makes obedience to moral law and good will to men the natural and necessary fruitage of that germ of grace which is imparted to those who look to Christ for salvation. From the cross on which justice and mercy have met together issue forth these sublime impulses which constrain men to do justly and to love mercy as well as to walk humbly with God. You will observe this intimate connection between the great doctrines of grace and the demand for the Christ-like conduct of life in all the writings of the Apostle Paul. Whatever is profound in his argument or fervid in his delineation of truth is brought at last to bear directly upon the appeal that those who accept the righteousness of God through His Son should walk worthy of their high calling in practical conduct. Thus the mighty march of his intellect, through the themes which are discussed in the main part of the Epistle to the Romans, leads him at last to those duties of Christian morality which are enforced so impressively from the twelfth chapter on the end; and he concludes that vindication of his apostolic authority and statement of the nature of the true Christian liberty, which is the burden of his Epistle to the Galatians, with the words of our text, "Let us, therefore, do good to all men as we have opportunity, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." The "grace" which he expounds and unfolds to the Romans is a power of renewal and personal holiness if truly received. The "liberty" which he praises to the Gallatians is a privilege of mutual helpfulness and generous activity in the great aim to "do good to all men."

It is precisely this connection between the doctrines of Christianity on the one hand, and a personal uprightness and philanthropy on the other, which we all need to lay well to heart. Unless our faith in Christ has power to make us better men in personal righteousness, which is "morality," and more useful men in efforts for the welfare of others, which is "philanthropy," it lacks the divine, the scriptural evidence of its celestial origin. "Let every man prove his own work," says the Apostle, "and then shall he have rejoicing in himself and not in another." I desire to turn your attention particularly at this time to that fruit of a true Christian faith which our text presents. The great law of practical Christian beneficence is set before us in these earnest words, and we must confess as we measure them that there is nothing on record in any writings, sacred or secular, which presents the true aim of life in its relations to others with more point and conciseness and power than this simple injunction. We find in it: 1. The great purpose of a true Christian life—"Let us do good"—and, 2. The broad scope and impartial range of that purpose—"To all men as we have opportunity"—and then it closes with 3. A recognition of the sacred relationship which God has established between all believers, "especially unto them who are of the household of faith." Let us ponder these themes in their order, that thus the power of this divine precept may sink into our hearts, and be reproduced in our lives. And first, our text teaches that the great end of a true Christian life is "to do good." It is presupposed in this statement that it is a true Christian life of which we are speaking. Until this has been attained by each one of us the obligation to repent and believe is the most urgent of all. Without faith it is impossible to please God. It is more important to have the right character than to have any form of morality. The good root must precede the good fruit, and the good root is the new heart which "gained in conversion to God."

Without grace in the heart "good works" are only like seed-corn sown while the soil is yet solid with frost, or rather like tropical plants set out on the granite slope of a mountain where no root or fibre can sink down into the earth. Until there is a new fire of love in the soul all over the surface is formal and cold. Life must flow from the centre out to the circumference. Nothing is really set in order within us until Christ dwells in our hearts by faith, and we have been rooted and grounded in love. But when this first principle is truly established, then the high claims of practical service are heard in the soul. God never made any man "a new creature" that he might live unto himself and be secluded from the wants and woes of the world. "To be good," in the evangelical sense, is the foundation, but "to do good" is the true upbuilding of life. And thus we may speak of this philanthropic design as the great end, though not the first end of a life that is truly consecrated to God. It has the same relation to the manhood which is created in us by the power of God's grace which the clustering fruit bears to the life of the tree. That life being soundly established and nourished from the forces of nature, it must put forth its strength on leaf, flower, fruit, as the natural result. If we seek for the most impressive statement of this law of active benevolence as the great purpose of true Christian living, we find it not in any doctrinal statements of Scripture or in any exhortations to duty, though it is confirmed to us thus in various forms with solemn emphasis, but we find it in the living example and vicarious death of the Lord Jesus Christ, who lived to do good and died to redeem a world from destruction. In the person of Christ God has given to us this thought of a true human life, has showed us how life is ennobled when elated with a generous purpose to the welfare of others. The expression of that spotless holiness of the Redeemer was the main-spring of His power to bless and redeem. All that was divine in his nature came forth in his mission of mercy. The grace that he sought on the mountain in prayer was poured forth on the highway to the multitudes who moved his compassion. The purpose to do good carried him onward and lifted him up as he grew weary and faint in his mission of mercy. In this life of Christ God has showed us the structure and purpose of all true human lives. Never, while He stands before us or has a place in our hearts may we lose sight of the truth that holiness must have an expression of mercy and good will to men. Never, while we remember the tears which he wept over the city that scorned him, or the hard miles He traveled as He "went about doing good," or the famishing whom he fed in the desert places of Galilee, or the gesture of invitation with which He bade sinners to come to Him for pardon, may we dare to think that His life is in us—unless we accept that purpose of love which controlled Him, and add to our faith that "charity which suffereth long and is kind." But it is not only on the ground that this beneficent purpose is the real expression of a true life, that we present it: the claim has a stronger appeal when you add to this thought the fact that our own constant dependence on favors received from God and from man prompts us to a grateful use of our powers in communicating good unto others. The Saviour presented this appeal when he said to his disciples as he sent them forth for the first time to preach the glad tidings, "Freely ye have received, freely give." In those mysterious allotments of talents and bounties by which the Divine Providence has created the distinctions of life, and has made men mutually dependent, it is easy to see that there is a purpose of God which intends to associate us with himself by inciting us to works of compassion and liberality toward the unfortunate. The appeal to our gratitude for favors bestowed without merit in us is the motive force by which he would raise us to this glorious fellowship with himself, "the giver of every good gift." He has impressed this great principle of giving as we have received upon the whole framework of nature, whose analogies give lessons for man's practical life. Everything around us in nature symbolizes this generosity. The fields which wave in golden harvests to repay the culture which has made them fertile; the clouds which pour upon the thirsting earth the moisture which has been exhaled and wafted to their bosoms; the fountains and streams which bubble up and steal along, leaving a track of living verdure to adorn the earth out of whose depths they sprang—do they not join with the articulate command of God to claim a conscious purpose of beneficence from man, to whom the whole creation ministers? Yes, even in the sphere of daily gifts and common bounties, God's goodness to man, and man's dependence on his brother man, is ever teaching us that life is mean, ignoble, all recreant to its sacred trust, unless it shows some recognition of the gifts received in philanthropic effort. There is sound truth in those quaint lines of an old English hymn,

> "That man may last, but never lives,
> Who much receives, but nothing gives;
> Creation's blot, creation's blank,
> Whom none can love, whom none can thank."

But shall I speak only of these common bounties when I address those who profess to have been redeemed, not with corruptible things, as silver or gold, but with the precious blood of the Lord Jesus Christ? No, my brethren, there is a height and breadth and pathos in this appeal for a gift of good will when it is addressed to the disciples of Jesus which it would be the basest ingratitude and shame for them to overlook. You measure your gifts from God, not on the scale of this transient world and its treasures, but on the scale of eternity. When you think of His goodness your heart fills with memories, such as melted the Magdalen to tears as she poured precious ointment on the feet of the Lord; such as thrilled the heart of the prodigal when he sat clothed and honored in the house of his father. "Truly, ye have received the gifts of redemption. You know the power of the gospel to take away the burden of sin, to annul the sentence of doom, to shed abroad the love of God in your hearts, to cheer you with the hope of an inheritance on high. Day by day you drink of the fountain of life and eat of the bread that came down from heaven, confessing that "by grace ye are saved," adjoining in the song of thanksgiving to the Lamb that was slain, who redeemed you by his own precious blood. To you, then, this plea of the Lord, "freely give," ought to be sacred. Enriched, ennobled, raised thus from the dung-hill to the throne, dare you live unto yourself? Was that immense debt forgiven in you, and shall you not have compassion? Has Christianity made your heart lighter, your sleep sweeter, your home more tranquil, your life more joyous, your death-bed less fearful, and shall you keep it all for yourself? No! a thousand times, no! The purpose to do good, to communicate, to be a channel of blessings, must have a place in your heart. You must hold it in honor. Yea, let it grow into a passion, if you would be truly grateful. The constraint of Christ's love to you binds it to your better nature and bids you count it a privilege that you may give love and help while you live, even as you have "freely received."

Second—With this statement of the great purpose of a true Christian life, our text calls us to notice the broad scope and range of this purpose in its practical application. "Let us do good to all men as we have opportunity." In these words incidentally lies one of the essential distinctions and divine characteristics of Christians. This phrase "to all men" carries with it far more than its subordinate place in this exhortation would at first view imply. It never would have appeared in any treatise of Grecian or Roman ethics, nor even in the phraseology of our own age, unless the Gospel of Jesus Christ had first taught it to us. It is a proclamation of the worth, right, and dignity of that personal manhood which God created in His own image, which Christ died to redeem, and which, possessed by each son of Adam, makes each the brother of all, and gives each a claim upon all for respect and assistance. Looking beyond the narrow limits of caste and acquaintance, spurning at a bound the barriers which pride and oppression have builded between the high and low, the rich and poor, the base and the noble, honoring in his inmost soul that humanity which is precious, not for rank or wealth or beauty; not for culture, power, or color, nor anything that is ephemeral and accidental, but for its vested rights in God and immortality, the Apostle gives a fit expression to the divine love which was once incarnate and formed in fashion as a man, in this grand, comprehensive principle of true philanthropy, by saying, "Let us do good to all men." Here, then, my brethren, is the scope of this Christian purpose of good-will to men? It reaches far and travels to and fro upon the earth, with a look of pity in the eye and a plea for heaven's mercy on the fallen, the sinful, the degraded. The fact of misfortune or guilt establishes a claim on its sympathy, and its interference, if circumstances permit. The question for the awakening of its solicitude is not, Is the one who appeals a prince, a peasant, a philosopher, a mechanic, a statesman, or a criminal? It is not is he a Caucasian or an African, a bondman or a freeman, a Pagan or a Mohammedan, but Is he a man! Reversing that principle of the world's social life which a French King once expressed when he said, "I hate him because I don't know him." The spirit of this purpose, to "do good to all men," professes "I love him, whoever he is, because God is his father and Jesus died on the cross to redeem him and has room for him in his kingdom of love." It is true that, when we turn from the spirit of Christianity to its practical working in individual representatives, it does not always reveal this catholicity of regard. Good men are often blind to this aspect of their high calling, and think it enough if they display love and pity toward those who are dependent upon them, respect toward those who surround them, and indifference toward all who are out of their sight. Nay, worse than this, it has been true in our world, and is doubtless true still, that men professing to be "new creatures in Christ" have shut all the sweet graces of charity out of their hearts, and, secure within their own wealth and comfort, have scorned the appeal of the poor and mocked the cry of the oppressed, and thought it a thing of no moment to them that God's children were perishing in distress of the body or in sin of the soul. To their own Master let them give account when He shall point to some outcast or pauper or pagan and say, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of these ye did it not unto Me." But, my brethren, in spite of all these personal defects and abuses, the power of this Christian purpose, in its high estimate from humanity, is diffused through the Church and is felt in the world. It has various phases or forms of development. Working on the political structures of men, it creates and advances those liberal institutions which exalt and honor the people. Working in the social relations of life, it organizes relief for the poor and empties the showers of abundance through ten thousand rills of personal kindness into scenes of sorrow and want. And working on the great spiritual destitutions of man, it exerts itself to promote the spirit of missions, and to preach in all languages and to all races the glad news of a common salvation. If we would heed the command of the text, our hearts must be in constant sympathy with all these interests of our fellow-men—going down to those beneath us, and mindful of those who are far away—eschewing the narrowness which can only care for what it sees, and emulating the spirit of Him who taught us to look on every man as our "neighbor." But our text also reminds us that this purpose to do good to all men must have a definite aim and direction. Sympathy as a sentiment merely is powerless. Schemes of philanthropy that point to a distance while they overlook surrounding realities accomplish but little. The "zeal, which is according to knowledge," will be exercised "as we have opportunity." And this phrase, not diminishing at all the broad range of a true Christian purpose, does yet make it effective by pointing us to the places where God has stationed us, to the impulses with which He stirs our hearts, and to the destitution of all kinds which knocks at our doors. "Opportunity" is the harvest field of a true Christian purpose. It is the personal share which God allots to us in the almost infinite work which is to be done for a race which needs help at all points. We cannot of ourselves oversee or relieve the whole heritage of human necessity, but we can and must act "as we have opportunity." This is evidently the key-note of our trust, and the great question is, how shall we make our life work accord with it? It is our constant tendency to interpret this claim by too low an estimate of our powers and responsibilities. Depreciating the talent which is put into our hands, we are wont to complain that our range is narrow, or that our power to do good is straitened by circumstances. Intent on our own profit and pleasure, we do not take note of the energy which we are wasting in trivial interests. But this word "opportunity" is to be interpreted, not in the sense of indulgence and worldly convenience, but in the spirit of self-denial and sacrifice, as becomes those who live under the cross. The formula which shall reveal its full power is not "I pray thee have me excused," but "Lord what wilt thou Thou have me do?" The zeal of a soul transformed by Christ's deathless love, and pervaded by Christ's purpose to finish His work, will find opportunity, where indolence and self-love find only hindrance. Sought from such a spirit, every one of us shall behold it rising before him wherever he goes. As St. Paul found it at Athens, while he was waiting for Timotheus and Silas—when, beholding the city given up to idolatry, he stood where Socrates had taught, and Demosthenes had thundered, and preached Jesus and the resurrection, and the great judgment day—even so you shall find it, if such fire is burning within you, on each day of the week, at each centre of life whereon your voice can be heard or your hand can reach. I do not say that it will always be opportunity in the specific form of Christian effort, but opportunity to do good in some form of comfort and aid to the dangers and sorrows of men. Oh! when you send your thought over those manifold relations by which your life is connected with the high and the low, with kinsfolk and acquaintance, with equals and with subordinates, you must see that with a warm heart and willingness to act in your sphere, your "opportunity" is a glorious trust, by which you may make the world happier for your presence each day you live in it. But ere we conclude we must notice:

Third—The recognition of the peculiar interest which the disciples of Christ are required to take in the Christian brotherhood, as it is presented by the words of our text—"Especially to those who are of the household of faith." The appeal "to do good to all men" is not weakened, but rather intensified, by this supplementary claim. For, added to the ties imposed by the varied necessities of a common humanity, the apostle recognizes a more sacred relationship, a brotherhood in Christ Jesus, which is to be cherished with a peculiar regard. Among the opportunities which were ever before those to whom he wrote, were those ministrations to saints, those duties of Christian hospitality, those courtesies and charities which might alleviate the hard lot of Christ's poor or further the plans of His servants in carrying on the work of the Gospel. It is as if he exhorted them to give full scope in their aims of good will to that love of the brethren which Christ so often inculcated, and which would prove the strength of the tie that bound them to the family that is named of Christ, both on earth and in Heaven. And when this appeal is appreciated by us, in its broad spiritual significance, it discloses an essential tone of true Christian beneficence which ought to enter into the harmony of all our social relations. The purpose "to do good" must be fundamental in "the communion of saints." Christians stand related to one another now as in those first days of Church history. Children of the same Father, conscious of the same love of Christ, pilgrims on the same road, and heirs of the same home, their fellowship must have in it the deep sympathy of a life which is ensphered within one circle of ineffable and unending love. And therefore assistance, counsel, encouragement—all that one heart and life can afford to another—ought to be the habitual expressions of our philanthropy when it is invoked by the household of faith. The insight of a Christian ought to discern more in the form of the brother who stands before him naked or hungry or comfortless or forsaken—more than a supplicating humanity. It is Christ incarnate in that stricken heart who pleads for relief—the Son of Man is come again to your door, not in His glory as He shall come in the clouds, but with tattered raiment and bleeding feet, hungry and comfortless. He who would spurn Christ's disciples spurns Christ himself, and he who will welcome Him and minister unto Him shall bear in His own soul a voice of benediction from Christ, prophetic of that final welcome, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, you did it unto me."

But not alone are such ministrations of material relief in all that Christians can render unto one another, to lighten trouble, to sympathize in sorrow, to restrain amid temptations, to quicken in the life of Christ—in all this lies the sphere of this high purpose and the fulfillment of the injunction of the text, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good to all men, especially unto those who are of the household of God." And now, my brethren, having thus traced the full meaning of the text, it remains for us to accept its appeal, and to place our hearts and lives under its controlling power. If we have a true view of our place of work in the world, we shall realize that this purpose of practical philanthropy must be rooted within us, or we shall become barren and unfruitful, even in our knowledge of Christ. God does not enlist us into His service for pompous parade or for selfish seclusion. He desires us to be witnesses to His living truth, conductors of His love to man, reflectors of the light that shines in our hearts from Jesus Christ. Multitudes of our fellow men read no Bible but that which a Christian's life reproduces, and see no Christ but the Christ who meets them in the form of the true disciple. It is yours to represent a salvation which had its origin in the infinite love by schooling your heart to the denial of self and the consecration of your whole being to the glory of God in promoting the welfare of men. I entreat you then to exalt this purpose in all your "opportunity!" Give your heart to this service—not money merely, but feeling, time, and anxiety. Be assured that if there is one law of life confirmed to us by experience, it is that the more good we do the more pleasure we find in doing it. And he that lives to do good as he has opportunity is the true man of renown. His name is on the lips of widows and orphans. His footsteps are marked by the angels of God; his influence is alive in the earth when he has exchanged the cross for the crown. Oh! to win such joy and renown well might you spurn the inventions of luxury and trample on the base pride of life which flaunts its splendid adornments in the eyes of the needy, and choose rather to be reckoned an outcast from the high places of worldly esteem than to live and die without part in this Christlike service.

Oh, that good would cast some spell on our hearts which would blast their self-seeking and pride and love of indulgence, and arouse us to a life-long endeavor "to do good to all men as we have opportunity."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 27.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000	Tenn. 6s, o., x C.	47
6,000	Tenn. 6s, n., x C.	47
11,000	Un. Pac. S. F'd.	89⅜
5,000	Un. Pac. L. Gt.	95
5,000	Del. & H., R., '91.	107½
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.	85½
10,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	96¾
42	Continental Bk.	92½
2600	Western Union.	73½
700	do. s3.	73⅜
1500	do.	73⅜
200	do. b3.	73⅜
25	Pacific Mail.	34½
400	do.	34¼
100	do.	34⅜
1000	do.	34½
700	do. b3.	34⅝
1000	do.	34½
300	do.	34¼
100	do.	34⅜
100	do. b3.	34¼
500	do. s3.	34⅛
1600	do.	34⅛
600	do.	34
400	do.	34¼
100	Adams Ex. s3.	102
200	Erie Railway	26⅝
1000	do.	26½
300	do.	26⅝
100	do. b3.	26⅝
200	do. s3.	26½
100	do.	26½
100	do. s15.	26½
500	do. s30.	26⅜
300	do. s3.	26⅝
500	do.	26½
100	Mich. Central	72
50	Chi. & Alton	103
200	Lake Shore	73
200	do.	73⅛
200	do.	73
3000	do.	72⅞
1600	do. s3.	72¾
1500	do.	72⅞
500	do. s3.	73
500	do.	73
500	do. b3.	73
100	do.	72⅞
500	Union Pacific	40⅜
200	do. s3.	40¼
900	do.	40⅛
500	do. s3.	40
500	do.	40⅛
1500	do.	40¼
300	do. s3.	40¼
25	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	29½
100	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	12¾
200	North-western	40
700	do.	39⅞
1200	do.	39¾
200	do.	39⅞
300	do. s3.	39⅝
400	do.	39¾
200	do.	39⅝
100	do.	39¾
500	do.	39½
300	do.	39⅝
100	do.	39¼
200	do.	39⅜
300	do. b3.	39½
1600	do.	39⅜
800	do. s10.	39⅝
300	do. s3.	39⅝
100	do.	39⅝
300	do.	39¾
100	do.	39⅝
200	do.	39⅜
100	North-west'n Pf.	52⅜
100	do.	52¼
100	do.	52½
200	do.	52
200	do.	51¾
400	do.	51½
400	do.	51⅞
100	do.	52
100	Rock Island	103⅜
100	do. b3.	103¼
100	do.	103⅛
200	do.	103
1800	Tol. & Wab.	11½
100	do.	11⅝
200	do. s5.	11½
600	do. b3.	11½
400	do. s3.	11½
300	do.	11⅝
100	do. s3.	11⅝
200	do. s5.	11⅝
600	St. Paul	33⅛
300	do.	33
300	do.	32⅞
1400	do.	32¾
200	do.	32⅝
800	do.	32½
300	do.	32¾
500	St. Paul Pf. s60.	50½
100	do. s3.	51
1000	do.	51½
200	Ohio & Miss.	24⅞
200	do.	25
100	do. b3.	25⅛
600	do.	25
400	do.	24⅞
200	do. b3.	24⅞
100	do.	25

MONDAY, March 1—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was noted for frequent changes in the temper of speculation, especially on the Stock Exchange. The changes in the gold and foreign exchange markets were less pronounced than during the weeks immediately preceding. The weekly statement of the associated banks showed some radical and not altogether consistent changes. The banks, after expanding their loans week after week, suddenly changed this policy, and the present return shows a decrease of $2,833,100. The specie average has increased $3,267,600, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury receipts for Customs were larger than the gold disbursements, but the recent liberal receipts of gold from California have probably conduced to this gain in specie. The loss of $2,492,200 in the item of legal tenders cannot be explained by any movement of currency either to or from this point, as there is very little movement of this kind at present. The liquidation of $2,616,300 in the deposit line is not remarkable, in view of the changes in the other items. The circulation has decreased $101,900. The excess of reserve above legal requirements, which last week was $7,991,050, is now $9,420,525, a gain for the week of $1,429,475. The following shows the condition of the banks this week, as compared with last, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28, 1874.
Loans	$294,850,100	$292,017,000	$282,555,700
Specie	12,654,200	15,921,800	26,488,300
Legal tenders	54,392,800	51,900,600	61,915,000
Deposits	236,293,800	233,607,500	239,864,300
Circulation	22,584,400	22,482,500	26,775,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.	Differences.
Specie	$12,654,200	$15,921,800	Inc..$3,267,600
Legal tenders	54,392,800	51,900,600	Dec.. 2,492,200
Total reserve	$67,047,000	$67,822,400	Inc... $775,400
Reserve required ag't deposits	59,055,950	58,401,875	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	7,991,050	9,420,525	Inc..$1,429,475

The monetary situation was characterized by abundant offerings of capital and a limited demand, both from mercantile and Stock Exchange borrowers. This condition of affairs was reflected in the continued low rates of interest for loans, borrowers on call having supplied their requirements at 2@3 ₩ cent., and time negotiations having been offered at slightly higher quotations. The discount market was quiet. The recent failures caused a closer scrutiny of names, and the demand ran chiefly to prime grades. The banks having a full supply of paper purchased scantily, but among private buyers the demand continues good. There is, however, no change to report in rates.

The gold speculation was tame, the business having been smaller and the fluctuations less violent than last week. Sales were made from 114¾ down to 114¼, but the decline was nearly recovered later in the week. The early decline was occasioned by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to commence the prepayment of the March interest without rebate. The foreign exchanges were dull. Early in the week rates were reduced from $4 83½ to $4 83 for long, and from $4 87 to $4 86½ for demand. There was a subsequent advance in demand bills to $4 87, owing to a reduced supply offering, in turn due to maturing settlements.

Government bonds were quiet and steady in tone. The changes were confined within a very narrow range. Railroad bonds were generally firm and in good inquiry. The principal activity was in the Pacific issues, notably Unions, which were strong toward the close, the improvement being mainly attributable to the promising prospects of the company, as set forth in the circular of the President of the company to the bondholders and the report of the Government Directors.

Activity and dullness alternately prevailed on the Stock Exchange during the week, the course of the market in the majority of stocks being downward. The weakness was particularly prominent in the Granger stocks, which at times were freely pressed for sale, especially toward the close. The depression was the result of the defeat of the effort to modify the Potter law by the Wisconsin Legislature. The decline in the above-mentioned stocks ranged from 2⅜ to 4½ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail at the beginning of the week advanced to 36, but the repeal of the subsidy caused a subsequent decline of 5 ₩ cent., which, however, was afterward partially recovered. Union Pacific, after an early decline, was firm with the bulk of business at 40@40½. Lake Shore was weak, dropping from 74⅜ to 72¾. Erie also was weak, declining 1¾ for the common and 1½ ₩ cent. for the preferred. Western Union was comparatively steady at 72½@73½. The remainder of the list was without special feature.

The general trade of the City during the week was quiet, partly on account of the observance of Washington's Birthday and the unsettled state of the weather. In the department of dry goods there was a moderate distribution from first hands of domestic cotton fabrics, which remain firm, as a general thing. Domestic woolens were quiet. In foreign goods there was a moderate inquiry for staple dress fabrics. In other branches of trade the movement of merchandise continues quite moderate.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	January	$24,684,968
August	32,101,567	Feb. 6	5,926,495
September	30,343,091	Feb. 13	6,601,928
October	28,083,335	Feb. 20	7,974,697
November	23,949,867	Feb. 27	9,858,790
December	24,085,984		
Total			$226,360,693
Total to same date, 1874			228,512,925
Decrease in 1875			$2,152,232

The export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	December	$23,504,786
August	24,584,859	January	19,291,403
September	21,690,714	Feb. 9	4,382,576
October	24,285,552	Feb. 16	3,952,584
November	19,968,235	Feb. 23	5,133,631
Total			$173,263,618
Total to same date in 1874			206,908,300
Decrease in 1875			$33,644,682
Gold, Feb. 27, 1875			114⅝
Gold, Feb. 28, 1874			112¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,505,728	January	$10,119,325
August	7,316,307	Feb. 6	1,867,594
September	2,222,533	Feb. 13	581,815
October	1,614,753	Feb. 20	511,839
November	4,448,600	Feb. 27	801,870
December	12,497,641		
Total			$45,488,005
Total same date 1874			26,482,344
Increase in 1875			$19,005,661

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,183	3,439,639
October	9,055,558	2,466,493
November	6,673,821	5,035,129
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
Feb. 6	3,017,600	2,557,800
Feb. 13	2,663,300	1,104,300
Feb. 20	3,332,000	700,000
Feb. 27	3,017,372	1,951,400
Total, 1875	$73,541,007	$51,593,641
Total, 1874	76,135,286	44,702,334

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 27.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅜
Erie	26¾	26⅜	26½	26⅝
Lake Shore	73¼	72¾	72⅞	73
Wabash	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¾
North-western	41½	39⅜	39⅜	39½
North-western Pref.	53¼	51½	51⅞	52⅛
Rock Island	103¾	103	103¼	103½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33¾	32½	32⅝	32¾
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	52½	51	51½	51¾
Del., Lack. & Western	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
New-Jersey Central	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝	109
Michigan Central	72	72	71¾	72⅜
Union Pacific	40⅝	40	40⅛	40¼
C., C. & Ind. Central	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼
Hannibal & St. Jo.	21	20½	20½	20¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	25
Western Union	73½	73	73¼	73⅜
Pacific Mail	34⅞	33	34¼	34⅜
Adams Express	102	102	101¾	102¼
United States Express	57½	57½	56¾	57¼

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Feb. 28, 1874.
United States new 5s, coup., '81	115	114¾	114¾
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	116¾	116⅝	117⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	119¾	119⅜	119⅞
American Gold	114¾	114¼	112¾
New-York Central & Hudson	101½	101¾	104¾
Chicago & Rock Island	104⅛	103	106⅝
Pacific Mail	36	31	42⅛
St. Paul Common	35⅛	32½	43½
St. Paul Preferred	55¼	50⅞	69½
Western Union	73½	72½	75⅜
Union Pacific	41½	39¼	34⅛
Lake Shore	74⅜	72¾	80⅝
Toledo & Wabash	12	10	49⅜
North-western Common	44⅛	39⅜	57
North-western Preferred	56	51½	73¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	110½	109¾	109¾
New-Jersey Central	108⅞	108¾	104½
Panama	112⅜	112	116⅞
Erie	28⅛	26⅜	47¼
Ohio & Mississippi	26	24½	31½
C., C. & Indiana Central	6¼	6	30⅝
Harlem	129	128½	132

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ JUST PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM.
A DISCUSSION
of one of the
MOST IMPORTANT
Railroad Questions
OF THE TIMES.
"C., C. AND I. C."
And the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
GUARANTEE.
Price, 20 cents. Trade supplied by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau st., New-York.

☞ TO HOLDERS OF COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Agreements for both classes of bonds have been prepared and will be furnished to bond holders, together with a report of the undersigned at the Union Trust Company, No. 71 Broadway, the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall st., and office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall st., where signatures to the agreements will also be received.
JAMES MILLIKEN, ADRIAN ISELIN,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM H. GEBHARD,
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER,
Committee of Bond-holders.

☞ A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN STOCKS ARE the DIAMONDS sold by
HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	30	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Beans, bbls.	590	Lead, pigs	14
Bees-wax, pks.	8	Leather, sides	15,145
Bones, tons	40	Resin, bbls.	873
Flour, bbls.	9,482	Spirits Turp., bbls.	16
Meal, bbls.	100	Pea-nuts, bags	544
Meal, bags	642	Syrup, bbls.	20
Wheat, bushels	41,500	Sugar, bbls.	377
Corn, bushels	80,058	Skins, bales	4
Oats, bushels	19,550	Spelter, pieces	2,613
Malt, bushels	1,500	Stearine, pks.	176
Barley, bushels	2,000	Starch, pks.	4,240
Peas, bushels	2,000	Oil-cake, pks.	341
Grass-seed, bags	560	Butter, pks.	6,001
Copper, bbls.	16	Cheese, pks.	608
Copper, bars	154	Dressed Hogs, No.	142
Candles, pks.	300	Beef, pks.	148
Cotton, bales	2,771	Pork, pks.	3,815
B. W. Flour, bags	97	Cut-meats, pks.	513
Dried Fruit, pks.	33	Lard, tcs.	507
Eggs, bbls.	578	Tallow, pks.	13
Flaxseed, bags	200	Tea, pks.	374
Hemp, bales	56	Tow, bales	56
Hops, bales	55	Tobacco, hhds.	56
Hams, No.	3,800	Tobacco, pks.	91
Hides, No.	2,763	Wool, bales	385
Hides, bdls.	273	Whisky, bbls.	1,733

ASHES—Sell slowly on the previous basis of $6 for Pots and $8 for Pearls ₩ 100 lb. Stock, 1,114 bbls., including 1,021 bbls. Pots, and 123 bbls. Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has been in very moderate demand at from 31c.@32c. for Yellow.

COAL—Has been in moderate request, and quoted steady. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $13; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7 @$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$5 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been fairly active, but weak as to values, within yesterday's range, on liberal offerings. Sales have been reported here of 5,500 bags by the Havana on private terms; 1,650 bags by the Ontario, part at 16½c., gold; 500 do. by do. (previous to arrival) on private terms; at Baltimore 5,000 bags by the Oreola and 1,000 bags by the Yamoyden on private terms; and at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags by the Andria at 7¾c., gold. Other kinds quiet at irregular prices.

COTTON—With a buoyant market reported from Liverpool, and quite moderate receipts at the shipping ports, prices have been quoted fully ⅛c. ₩ lb. higher for early delivery, on restricted offerings, and a very good demand, chiefly from export buyers. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 1,908 bales, (of which 1,350 bales were on last evening,) including 378 bales to shippers, 338 bales to spinners, 226 bales to speculators, and 956 bales in transit. In addition to these sales, equal to 3,000 bales, on short notices, were disposed of to export purchasers at full market rates, closing strong....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, stimulated in part by orders from the South to buy and more urgent efforts on the part of local operators to cover short contracts. Prices advanced sharply, the final quotations showing an improvement of ⅛c. ₩ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,400 bales, (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening and 27,800 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 7-16c.; April at 16 11-16c.; May at 17 1-32c.; June at 17 11-32c.@17⅜c.; July at 17⅝c.; August at 17¾c.; September at 17 1-32c., and October at 16⅝c.@16 11-16c....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,771 bales, including 936 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 11,422 bales, against 9,277 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 14,191 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,691,118 bales, (including 1,208,206 bales to Great Britain, and 482,912 bales to the Continent,) against 1,589 939 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

EARTHENWARE—Has been offering quite freely, and quoted weak and irregular in price, on a restricted business.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been of readier sale, since our last, on the basis of $2 35@$2 40, currency, for full count, and $2 05, gold, for short count.

FISH—The demand has been good for the leading kinds of stock at firmer rates. We quote: Dry Cod at from $6@$6 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9 50@ $14 50; No. 2 at $8 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring at 97c.@$1 02½ ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Further extensive dealings have been reported in City Mill Flour, for the West Indies and South America, at very firm prices, the aggregate having been 12,300 bbls., early deliveries, within our range. Apart from this feature the market for State and Western Flour has been only moderately active on the basis of previous quotations. Desirable lines of shipping extras, suited to the English trade, have been scarce and held rather above the views of buyers, checking operations. The sales since our last have been 22,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 90@$4 35; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$4 70, chiefly at $4 40@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 75, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,100 bbls. shipping stock, other than City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady on sales of 650 bbls....Rye Flour quiet at former rates; 300 bbls. sold....Corn-meal unchanged; sales, 400 bbls....Buckwheat Flour quoted down to $2 50@$3 ₩ 100 lb.; demand moderate.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in good demand, for shipment and milling, at a shade better prices; offerings quite moderate. Lower range of freights helped the export movement. Winter Wheat also more sought after and a trifle higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 19 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, mostly at $1 18 for Minnesota car stock; $1 13 for good Sheboygan Spring, in store, for export; $1 10@$1 12½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 11½@$1 12½ for stock afloat, closing at the latter rate for strictly prime; $1 09@$1 11 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 09 for prime, in store; $1 08½@$1 10½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 08½ for stock in store; $1 04@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring; $1 26@$1 27 for Amber Western, almost wholly at $1 27 for strictly prime, $1 22@$1 26 for fair ordinary to choice Red Western, car lots; $1 27 for Amber State; $1 25@$1 34 for ordinary to choice White Western....Corn has been moderately active, the export movement having been fair, opening a shade easier, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,500 bushels at 83½c.@84c. for new Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 83¾c.@84c. for good to prime; 84c.@84½c., mostly at 84c., for new Yellow Western; 83½c.@84c. for new White do. And for forward delivery, of new Mixed Western, 5,000 bushels, deliverable after March 10, at 84c. ₩ bushel. Old Corn nominal....Rye, Peas, and Malt quoted as before, but dull....Barley lower, with sales reported of 9,000 bushels Canada West at $1 30@$1 32, and 2,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 10 ₩ bushel.... A fair inquiry prevails for Oats, at a shade firmer prices, with sales reported of 41,000 bushels at 67c.@69½c. for Mixed Western, car stock; 68c.@71½c. for White do.; 67½c.@70c. for Mixed State; and 69c.@71½c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed steady on moderate dealings in a jobbing way....The week's exports hence for European ports included 22,858 bbls. Flour, 224,029 bushels Wheat, 190,881 bushels Corn, and 42,391 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Trade has been quite active, largely on orders, at generally steady prices.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 700 bales sold at 2 9-16c.@ 2⅝c., currency; market otherwise inactive.

HIDES—Have been dull, but quoted steady. The week's receipts have been 73,044 Hides; sales, 19,505 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 500 Dry Corrientes, 22¾ lb., at 24c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lb., at 25c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry California, 23 lb., at 23½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,690 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 21½c.@22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 225 Dry West India, 16 lb., on private terms; 3,725 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lb., at 22½c.@23c., currency, 4 months, selected; 1,650 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb., at 19½c.@20c., currency, 30 days, selected; 275 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lb., at 11c., currency, 60 days, selected; 700 Wet-salted Texas, 50 lb., on private terms; 2,650 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 10½c., currency. And to-day, 350 Montevideo, 2,000 Dry Texas, and 200 Dry Southern on private terms. Stock in first hands here to-day, 163,100 Hides and 625 bales do., against 111,900 Hides and 710 bales do. same time last year. The stock now here comprises 27,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 81,300 Dry Montevideo, 25,800 Dry Rio Grande, 600 Dry California, 10,800 Dry Central American, 200 Dry Bogota, 900 Dry Puerto Cabello, 900 Dry Port au Platte, 4,000 Dry Mexican, 7,500 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 3,700 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 90 bales Calcutta Cow, and 535 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 140 bbls. sold in lots at 58c.@65c. ₩ gallon; market quiet and otherwise unchanged.

NAILS—A very slow movement has been noted in this line on the basis of $3 40 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Very quiet, throughout, with strained to good strained Resin, quoted at $2 05@ $2 12½ ₩ 280 lb.; Spirits Turpentine at 36c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon; Tar at $2 12½@$2 20 for Wilmington; and Pitch at $2 25 ₩ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in more demand for export, mainly for the London market, with City, in bags, quoted at $43, gold; Western, in bags, at $47@$47 50, currency....The week's receipts have been 7,893 pks.; exports, 20,788 bags.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but held more firmly. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7⅜c.@7½c. Refined, here, 14⅝c.@ 14¾c., and at Philadelphia, at 14⅜c.@14½c....Refined, in cases, 20c.@21½c....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and quoted a shade easier, with sales reported, since our last, of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 25; with Prime Mess quoted at $18; and Extra Prime at $14 50 @$15. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., April, at $19 25; and 1,000 bbls., May, at $19 40@$19 50....Dressed Hogs in moderate request at 8 11-16c.@8¾c. for City, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Western....Cut Meats dull but steady; 120 bxs. Clear Bellies sold at 11c.@11¼c.; and sundry odd lots of City bulk stock at unchanged prices....Bacon has been in limited demand at unaltered rates; sales 150 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c., and 90 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10 15-16c., an extreme rate....Lard has been quoted a shade lower, with less activity noted. Sales for early delivery embrace 88 tcs. Western Steam at 13 11-16c., 110 tcs. City at 13⅜c., 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c., with Refined, in lots, within the range of 13½c. @14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., March options, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13 11-16c.; 2,500 tcs., April, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing weak at 13⅞c.; 1,000 tcs., May, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing dull at 14c.; 750 tcs., June, at 14 3-16c. Contracts for 2,000 tcs. for March were changed to April at a difference of 3-16c. ₩ lb....Beef unchanged as to price, on a dull market....Butter and Cheese quoted about steady, on a restricted trade....Eggs in very moderate stock and wanted, with prime fresh quoted generally at 40c. ₩ dozen....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 2,622 pks. Pork, 3,503 pks. Beef, 8,830 pks. Bacon, 1,200 pks. Lard, 6,841 pks. Cheese, and 314 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been quoted about steady, since our last, with Carolina, ordinary to choice, $6 75@$8 25; Louisiana, $6@$7 87½; Rangoon, free, at $6 50@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@ $7 50, and in bond at $4@4 25 ₩ 100 lb.; but trade has been comparatively slow. Sales include 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $2 75@$2 87½, gold, ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60 @$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@ 28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been steady, but inactive, with Crude quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed further sales of 4,000 packets, April arrivals, were reported at $2 30, gold, 60 days, market dull and otherwise as last quoted.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and in good request; receipts, 70 bales; sales, 13,000 lb. Mexican, 6,000 lb. Central American, 5,000 lb. Puerto Cabello and 1,000 lb. Payta on private terms. Goat have been salable and steady; receipts, 292 bales; sales, 100 bales Curacoa, 71 bales Cape, 26 bales Payta, and 20 bales Laguayra on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 65c.; Honduras, 60c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.@60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@ 52½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c. currency, ₩ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 51c.@ 52c.; Curacoa, 56c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.@ 55c.; Patna, 33c.@37c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw firm, as quoted yesterday, but less active. Sales, 723 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 7¾c., and 450 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Refined in good request at unchanged rates.

STARCH—Has been more sought after, with Western Corn quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been held with firmness, but has been inactive, with Sicily quoted at from $75@$120 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from Store, and Virginia at from $50@$80 ₩ ton.

TALLOW—Dull, and rather weaker in price; equal to 40,000 lb. sold at 8⅝c.@8¾c., for fair to about prime. The week's exports hence have been 684 pkgs....Of Stearine, 150 tcs. choice Western sold, in lots, at 14⅛c. @14¼c.; and 250 tcs., March option, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of only 250 bbls., opening at $1 10, and closing at $1 07½ ₩ gallon, showing material decline.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively quiet. Cotton room has been scarce and wanted; quoted firm. Grain room again lower on a moderate inquiry, closing, however, rather stronger. Provisions, Flour, and other general cargo moving somewhat slowly. The chartering business has been fair, with rates generally quoted steady, though Grain tonnage, in the absence of demand of moment, was depressed. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Naval-store trades attracted most attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, a small lot of cotton at 9-32d. ₩ lb., and by steam, 350 bales Cotton (reported) on private terms; 34,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 250 bags Seed and 6,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 750 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 400 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl., with all the grain room contracted for up to the beginning of April at equal to current rates; 150 hhds. Tallow and 300 tons Provisions at 45s.; 200 pkgs. Molasses at 35s.; and 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl....For London, by sail, 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8¼d. ₩ bushel; 50 tons Wood at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain (through freight) on private terms; 850 pkgs. Provisions, part at 35s. ₩ ton....For Hull, by steam, 150 tcs. Beef, at 7s. 6d. ₩ tierce; and 20 tons Clover-seed, at 35s. ₩ ton....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 370 tons, with naval stores, from Charleston, at 5s. and 7s., with privileges extended to the United Kingdom....For Havre, a British bark, 689 tons, hence, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Antwerp, by steam, 750 pks. Provisions and 1,250 Hides, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 400 bales Cotton, at ⅜c. ₩ lb.; 50 bbls. Apples and 350 pks. Provisions, on private terms; and 250 hhds. Tobacco, reported at 45s. Also, a German ship, 952 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 cases Petroleum at 27c....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d., and 250 pkgs. Seed at 35s. ....For Cronstadt, a Danish bark, 461 tons, hence, with Resin, at 4s. ₩ 280 lb....For the Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 308 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Barcelona, a schr., with 450,000 feet Lumber, from Brunswick, at $15, gold, and back from Cadiz, with Salt, to Gloucester, Mass., at 10c. ₩ bushel....For Lisbon, an Italian brig, 370 tons, hence, with about 21,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 16c. ₩ bushel....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 194 tons, with about 1,350 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d., to the Mediterranean (excluding Spanish ports) and 6s. 6d. to the Adriatic.... For Naples, an Italian bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Trieste, some inquiry was noted for tonnage for Resin, quoted nominally at 90c.@95c....For Nassau, an American schooner, 107 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ₩ bbl....For Demarara and back to New-York, an American schooner, 296 tons, reported at $2,600 net....For Guadaloupe, an American schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 70c. ₩ bbl....For Manzanilla and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at $2,000, net....For Martinique and back, north of Hatteras, a brig, reported at 43c. for Sugar, or if from Porto Rico on the basis of 45c. for Sugar....For Demarara, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $8, gold. ....For Baracoa and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 127 tons, reported at $1,200....For Laguyra, an American schooner, about 275 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,100, gold, with option of return cargo, at $1,200 currency (in addition to the outward freight)....For Maracaibo and back to New-York, an American schooner, 137 tons, reported at $1,300....For St. Jago, an American schooner, 293 tons, hence, with Coal, at $1 62½ ₩ ton....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, a brig and schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 219 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $2,400....For St. Pierre, a British brig, 281 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,000, gold....For Barbados, an American schooner, about 250 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at 45c. ₩ bbl. ....For a port north of Hatteras, a schooner, with Molasses, from the north side of Cuba, at $3....For Gloucester, a schooner, with about 19,000 bushels Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 11c. ₩ bushel....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Molasses from Cardenas, reported at $3....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Cypress Lumber, from Brashear City, reported at $7; and a schooner, with Lumber, Fernandina, at $6....For New-York, an American schooner, 119 tons, with general cargo, from Baracoa, reported at $800; another, 193 tons, with Mahogany, from Tonala, reported at $10; another, with Pea-nuts, from the west coast of Africa, reported at 12½c. ₩ bushel, with option of Boston; and another, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring, 85c., spot; 85½c. bid, March; 86⅝c. bid, April; No. 3 do., 81½c.@81¾c.; rejected, 77c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64¼c., spot; 65¼c. bid, April; rejected, 63¼c. Oats buoyant, unsettled; closed weak; No. 2, 53⅝c. bid, spot; 53½c. March; 53½c., April; rejected, 51c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley advanced, in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 12, spot; $1 09, April. Dressed Hogs, $7 60@$8. Pork dull and declining at $18 10, spot or March; $18 40@$18 42½, April. Lard in fair demand, lower at $13 20@$13 22½, spot; $13 45, April. Whisky, $1 05. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat easier, but not quotably lower. Pork, $18 40, April. Lard easier, unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady for Fall; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@ $1 06; Spring lower, active; No. 2 Spring, 87c., cash and March. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats in fair demand, firm; No. 2, 56¼c.@57c., cash; 56c., March; 59c. April. Barley firmer; strictly Prime, $1 25. Rye quiet at $1 03. Whisky higher; sales at $1 08; generally held at $1 10. Pork firmer at $18 50, cash; $18 25, March. Dry-salted Meats firm. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firmer at $13 20@$13 25. Live Hogs in good demand, firm; light, $5 50@$6; medium, $6 25@$6 75; good to choice, $6 75 @$7 25; extra, $7 50. Cattle in good demand, steady; good Natives, $5 50@$5 75; good Stockers, $4 25@ $4 75; common Texans, $3@$3 75. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Sugar firmer; inferior, 5c.@5¾c.; common, 6c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair 7c.@ 7¾c.; prime to choice, 8c.@8½c.; Molasses firmer; fair fermenting, 43c.; prime to strictly prime, 46c.@52c.; fair, (not fermenting,) 52c. Coffee declining; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18⅝c.@ 18¾c. Corn-meal higher at $4 20@$4 25. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 53; Gold, 114⅝. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Flour, 38,345 bbls.; Pork, 6,385 bbls. Lard, 1,999 tcs. and 2,936 kegs; Bacon, 468 casks; Hams, 934 tcs.; Dry Salted Meats, 544 casks; Sugar, 2,200 hhds.; Molasses, 9,800 bbls.; Coffee in dealers' hands, 8,000 bags; do. in first hands, 20,592 bags.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Flour in good demand and very firm; Superfine, $3 50@$3 75; Extras, $4 37½@ $4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $5@ $5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $5 25@$5 75; high grades, $6 25@$7 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 19@$1 23; White, $1 30. Rye steady at 95c. Corn dull and weak; Yellow, 79c.@ 80c. Western Mixed, 80c. Oats quiet; White, 67½c. @63c.; Mixed, 66c. Pork in moderate demand at $19 50@$20. Petroleum steady; Refined, 14c.@ 14½c. Crude, 10½c. Whisky—Western iron-bound held at $1 10. Clover-seed in good demand; State, 9½c.@10½c.; Western, 11c.@11½c. Timothy and Flax Seed—Nothing doing. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, unchanged. Corn quiet; White Southern, 80c.; Yellow do., 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 79c. Oats firm; Southern, 68c.@71c.; White Western, 68c.; Mixed do., 65c.@66c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Hay quiet, unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy for round lots; active for jobbing do. Pork dull at $19@$19 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull, nominal. Butter steady, demand moderate; good to fine Western Tubs and Rolls, 22c.@28c. Petroleum quiet; nominally 7⅞c.@7½c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16¾c.@18¾c. Whisky firm at $1 10@$1 11.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Receipts—Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 83,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat—A fair local milling demand; firm; sales, 6,600 bushels No. 1 Hard Milwaukee Spring, $1 12; 1,600 bushels No. 2 Wisconsin privately. Corn firm; a good inquiry; sales of 11 cars new, on track, at 77c. Oats, 62c. Rye inactive; entirely nominal. Barley neglected; nominally unchanged. Seeds in fair demand; Timothy, $2 75 @$3; Clover, $6 25@$6 40 for medium; $7 25 for large. Pork quiet; asking, $19 25. Lard quiet at 14c. Dressed Hogs, 8c.@9c. Highwines entirely nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2, 86c.; March, 86⅛c.; April, 87c. Oats dull, weak; No. 2, in store, 53c. Corn weak, lower; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 63c. Rye nominal; No. 1, in store, $1. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 12½ bid; $1 13 asked; March, $1 13½; No. 3 do., in store, $1. Provisions quiet, held firmly; Mess Pork, $18@$18 10, cash and March; prime Mess, nominally, $16@$16 25; extra prime Pork, $13@$13 25. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c. loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10c. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Flour—A better feeling for low grades; prices higher; Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; common Extras, $5@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 25@$6 25; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 50@$8; fancy Minnesota, $7@$9; Southern, $4 50 @$8. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 87c.@90c. Oats —Mixed and White, 70c.@74c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts —Fine Feed and Middlings, $31@$34. Receipts—Flour, 2,673 bbls.; Corn, 16,344 bushels; Wheat, 8,400 bushels; Oats, 9,450 bushels; Shorts, 2,050 bushels.

TOLEDO, Feb. 27.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09½@$1 10; Amber Michigan, $1 07¼; April, $1 10; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 06; April, $1 09½. Corn dull; High Mixed, 68c.; Low Mixed, 66¾c.@67¼c.; no grade, 66¾c. @67c. Oats dull; Michigan, 57½c.; White, 59½c. Clover-seed nominal. Dressed Hogs, $8 25@$8 40. Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn nominally, 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 63c.@64c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork nominally, $19 50@$20. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., fully cured. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Lard firm; Prime Steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14⅜c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky, $1 07. Bagging advancing tendency, firm at 12½c.@13c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; Red, $1 07@$1 15. Corn dull at 65c.@ 66c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 12. Barley dull. Butter dull. Clover-seed steady at 11c.@ 11½c. Pork firm at $18 75@$19. Lard steady; Steam, 13¾c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Whisky firm at $1 07. Hogs quiet, little doing; common to medium, $6 25@$7; good to choice, $7 15@$7 50.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley quiet; prime Canada, $1 30. Corn-meal—Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $35. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Cattle in good demand, scarce; nominal for choice Shipping; other grades unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,800 head. Live Hogs weak, moderately active; receipts 7,000 head; Poor to Extra, $6 30@$7 30; light weights scarce; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep flat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32c. Resin nominally $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,085 bales; exports, to the Channel, 1,810 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 1,000 bales, stock, 45,635 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,074 bales; exports, coastwise, 852 bales; sales, 510 bales; stock, 101,341 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 27.—Cotton strong; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,001 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,915 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 65,368 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—Cotton quiet; demand limited; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,068 bales; exports coastwise, 74 bales; sales, 461 bales; stock, 69,086 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 3,102 bales; gross receipts, 3,629 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,200 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; stock, 301,640 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The Wool trade has been very dull the past week, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers, and sales to any extent could only be made at a concession. Combing and Delaine Fleeces, Medium Fleeces, and desirable lots of Super and X Pulled are exceptions to this remark, the scarcity of these Wools imparting a firmer tone to the market for them; but all other kinds are depressed. Manufacturers have shown no anxiety to secure supplies, and there is evidently more desire on the part of holders to realize. There is no decline in prices to report, but 54c.@55c. may be considered the outside figures for XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, 53c.@54c. for X, and 55c.@57c. for Medium and No. 1, the sales of the week amounting to 147,000 lb. at these prices. The sales of Michigan Fleeces have been 29,000 lb. at 50c.@51c., and 59,000 lb. Western and other Fleeces at 50c.@52½c. Prices of Pulled Wool continue steady and firm for all desirable lots of Super and X, but the sales of the week have amounted to only 139,000 lb. In California Wool very little has been done and the Fall Clip is as hard to sell as ever, and can only be forced off at low figures, say at 15c.@25c. The sales of the week comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania medium, X and XX at 53c.@57c.; Michigan sold at 51c.; Western and other Fleeces at 50c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine at 56c.@63c. Tub-washed at 57½c.; Scoured at 59c.@$1 07½; Super and Extra Pulled at 45c.@48c.; Spring California at 28c.@ 32c.; Fall do. at 15c.@25c.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Sugar irregular; purchases of magnitude cannot be made at the quotations; stock withdrawn, anticipating higher rates; holders asking too high for buyers; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 14¼@15½ reals ₩ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 18½@21½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 11@11½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 11½@11¾ reals; fair to good Refining, 12@12¼ reals; grocery grades, 16¼@16½ reals. Molasses quiet and steady. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 204,500 bxs. and 50,000 hhds. Receipts—For the week at Havana and Matanzas, 55,000 bxs. and 12,000 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 27,000 bxs. and 8,200 hhds., including 11,500 bxs. and 7,300 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $38@$40 ₩ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $80@$82 ₩ quintal. Flour, $28@$31 50 ₩ bbl. Hams—Sugar-cured, $45@$49 ₩ quintal. Lard in kegs, $42 50@$44 ₩ quintal; in tins, $46@ $50. Potatoes, $12 ₩ bbl. Tallow, $25 50 @$27 ₩ quintal. Onions, $14@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Coal-oil, in tins, 7¾ reals ₩ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8 75. Lumber quiet and weak; White Pine, $83@$86 ₩ M. Shooks heavy; Box, 8c.@ 8¼c. reals. Hoops flat; Long Shaved, $80@$90 ₩ M. Freights firmer; not quotably higher. Spanish Gold, 232@233; American, 234. Exchange irregular and in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 93@95, premium; 60 days, Gold, 123@125, premium; Short Sight, 126@128, premium. On London, 148@ 150, premium; on Paris, 125@127, premium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—WALKING MATCH between Messrs. E. P. Weston and J. R. Judd.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Our Washington dispatches this morning give as clear an idea as is now possible of the prospects of legislation in Congress. The session closes on Thursday at noon. The Democrats announce their intention to talk the "Force" bill to death if it should be called for in the Senate, and it seems quite certain that they can carry out this purpose. The effect on the *Record* is, however, something dreadful to think of. The eminent statesman and his followers, to whom the Republican Party owes the passage of this bill in the House, now have it in view to press a bill authorizing the President to break up the Arkansas State Government, and to install Mr. BROOKS as the Governor of that State. We see no reason why this should not be done. It would be a perfectly inoperative measure, in violation of the Constitution, a disgrace to those who voted for it, and an added burden to the Republican Party. But so was the Force bill, and so, to a great extent, was the Civil Rights bill. And when our "leaders" reap where they have sown, can they not throw all the blame on the newspapers, and die happy?

For a "Reform" party, the Democrats of Connecticut are getting on famously. Two of their Congressional candidates, FOSTER and PHELPS, are Judges now in office. They propose to hold on their judicial ermine until they are sure which way the political contest will terminate. If there is one thing more than another that has excited the ire of the "Reform Democrat," it is just this spectacle. The question is not whether these Judges will make good Congressmen or not; it is whether their running a political race in judicial robes is the decent and proper thing to do. It has also been urged by Democratic and "Independent" critics that a Senator should never meddle in State politics. That eminent statesman, Senator EATON, is not fairly in his seat before he begins to run the Congressional districts of Connecticut.

That was a modest and pathetic little speech of Gen. BUTLER the other day in which he tearfully alluded to his sacrifices for the "Caucus Force bill." Other members of the Republican Party in the House, he said, were comfortably sleeping at home, or dining out somewhere, while he sat by the sick bed of Constitutional Liberty "at the risk of his life." There is something thrilling about that phrase "at the risk of life." And Gen. BUTLER used it a great many times in the course of his artless little speech. The gifted gentleman from Massachusetts undoubtedly meant all he said. He slept in his chair all night, and took his toast and oysters in the morning with the galleries looking at him. He did it at the risk of his life. The discomfited comrades of the gallant BUTLER did not have the face to tell him that his sitting up all night was superfluous. They did not remind him that the whole performance was the result of his attempt to do, "on the sly," just what could have been done openly and in daylight, as it was finally done. But when the "poor refugee from the South," pictured by the Essex statesman, meets him in New-England, and hears the story of his sitting up all night, at "the risk of his life," while numerous Republicans slept, that refugee will probably say, "You may mean well; but you are altogether too smart."

There is something specially aggravating in the knowledge that an escaped murderer is living within a few days' travel from New-York, in as complete security as if he were secreted in the trackless depths of the Continent of Africa. Moreover, SHARKEY not only defies public opinion in Havana, but he actually threatens the life of an American citizen whose influence, as he fancies, has come in between him and the gratification of his lawless pleasures. There seems to be no way of reaching this ruffian, so long as we have no extradition treaty with Spain. Cuban ports are so easily accessible from our own coast, that it is particularly desirable that we should have a treaty right to demand such fugitives. Spain, however, is one of the few European Governments which have been slow to adopt the modern practice of the extradition of criminals.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN meets with formidable opposition in his efforts to give South Carolina good government. The corruptionists have now openly declared war against him, and have organized a ring to oppose the funding of the State debt, and to impeach State Treasurer CARDOZO for "multiform misconduct." But the Conservatives and Independents are rallying to the support of the Governor and Treasurer, and announce their determination to rout the impeachers, and to insist on the settlement of the debt under the Funding act. The final adjustment of the State finances on the only possible honest and satisfactory basis will leave the spoilers, who are still numerous in the Legislature, no further chance for plunder; and they will use every means in their power to prevent it.

With astonishing coolness a "well-known" citizen of Dakota comes now from the Black Hills country with reports of the doings and fortunes of his comrades, who are now fortified in the midst of that reservation. The prospectors have no more right there than they have in a gentleman's flower-garden. The Government has warned all trespassers off the premises, and the penalty of death has actually been held up to deter heedless people from entering upon the territory. Yet the Yankton citizen returns and tells of the successful entry of his party and their evasion of the law and the military force sent to intercept them, as if the whole performance were a commonplace affair.

WANTED—COMMON SENSE.

The "political" bills which some of the Republican leaders have found it advisable to carry through one or both houses of Congress may be considered with reference either to their effect on the country or to their effect on the party. With reference to the former, we regard them as indefensible. The Civil Rights bill and the "Force" bill are both unsustained by any clear authority in the Constitution. Whatever else they may do, they accustom the country to such treatment of the Constitution as that instrument ought never to receive. Though it be of the alphabet of political instruction in this country, it cannot be too often repeated, that our Constitution is the most precious thing we have, and must be respected if we expect to secure the advantages of free and well-ordered government. Being a written Constitution, it is well defined and admits of clear interpretation. Being open to amendment by comparatively simple and easy processes, it is incapable of becoming an instrument of permanent oppression, injury, or even inconvenience. There is, therefore, no excuse for public men who will strain its powers or violate its provisions. On the contrary, there is no offense against the Government, no injury to the lasting interests of the country, so great as that for which they are responsible who assist or consent to weaken the authority of the Constitution. If our Government is worth preserving, it can only be preserved by fidelity to the "supreme law." If our Government can ever be destroyed—and why should we hope that it alone of all human institutions is forever safe?—it can only be when the Constitution ceases to be respected.

Suppose, for the moment, that the end sought is a proper and urgent one. Suppose that a large class of citizens of the United States are threatened with subversion of their civil and political rights, are they helped by resorting to measures of defense which the Constitution does not authorize? Certainly not. The Constitution is the one safeguard of all such rights, and even though temporary protection should be secured by means which it does not justify, all security for all rights would be weakened by the disrespect shown to the Constitution itself. If the end sought were purely good, the means used would defeat it. The black men in the South have their rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but when a Republican majority, ostensibly to protect those rights, violates the Constitution it places the guarantees of the black men's rights at the mercy of a Democratic majority as soon as one shall be obtained. Generally and specifically the Civil Rights bill and the Force bill, considered with reference to their professed purpose, are great mistakes.

Considered with reference to the party they are still greater mistakes. What can they do for us? Will they bring back any votes changed in the North last year? Are they calculated to remove the causes which changed those votes? Did any one remain at home or vote the Democratic ticket in 1874 because the negroes of the South could not ride with white men, or have the same inns, or go to the same theatres? Was any one alienated from the Republican Party because the President could not suspend the writ of habeas corpus in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Alabama? Of course, no one pretends that these questions can be answered in the affirmative. But is it not true that, while none of these causes cost us votes, causes directly the opposite of these have cost us a great many?

There is one important indication by which we can judge of the probable effect of the passage of the political bills we have referred to on the party, and that is the attitude of leading Republicans with reference to them in Congress. We have already pointed out the fact that many of the best Southern Republicans were opposed to the Civil Rights bill. Mr. CARPENTER, on Saturday, showed by his admirable speech how it is regarded by another numerous section. It would be folly to suppose that views so clear and so logically expressed as those of Senator CARPENTER would not win many adherents, if they did not already have them. But the fact is, that Mr. CARPENTER'S speech only put in more than usually distinct and forcible form ideas that very generally prevail in the North among Republicans. And the same may be said of the speeches of Mr. WARD and Gen. HAWLEY, and Judge POLAND on the Force bill. The Republican Party does not want that bill. It expressly wishes not to have it. It does not believe it necessary. There has been no demand for it. The men who have allowed Mr. BUTLER to bully and wheedle, and cajole them into voting for it do not represent the Republican Party. On the contrary, its opponents represent that party, and their policy—the policy of common sense—is the only one by which the party can afford to stand.

BALTIMORE.

The City of Baltimore has lately been the object of a great deal of interest among business men in New-York and elsewhere. Baltimore is, with the exception of Washington and Alexandria, the nearest seaport, in a direct line, to Chicago. As compared with New-York, the difference is a hundred miles, the distances, in an air line, being respectively about 610 and 710 miles. From Cincinnati or St. Louis the direct distance to Baltimore is about a hundred and forty miles less than to this City. There is no point in the Western States to which it is not at least seventy miles nearer than we are here, that being the difference in distance to the north-east corner of Ohio.

But, although the Monumental City is so much nearer than Manhattan Island to the West, it is a hundred and fifty miles further from the ocean, and over three hundred miles further from Liverpool. Besides this, Baltimore has no water communication with the Western States, as we have. The heavy railroad grades over the mountains also constitute a disadvantage; but how much that amounts to we do not know. It is certainly of a great deal less consequence now than it formerly was, or at any rate was supposed to be. Nothing in the present condition of transportation facilities would have amazed a railroad man of thirty-five or forty years ago more than the way in which freight trains are run over great elevations, and the comparative smallness of the additional charge which, especially when there is active competition, such difficulties appear to occasion. As an illustration of this, it will, to any one familiar with railroad matters, be sufficient to mention the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, and the ability it has shown to compete in the transportation of coal with lines which are free from the disadvantages of its long and steep grades.

The means which Baltimore has taken for improving its natural advantages for Western trade may be, in a great measure, summed up in the mention of a single enterprise—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The energy which has been manifested in the construction and extension of this great work has been wonderful. It becomes all the more wonderful when we compare what has been accomplished with the size and wealth of the city. Baltimore has only about thirty per cent. of the population of New-York, and only about one-tenth or one-eighth of its wealth. At the time of the commencement of the building of the road it had less than one-third its present population, and undoubtedly a great deal less than that proportion of the property now owned by its citizens. An undertaking of such magnitude, at a time when railroads were considered by great numbers of thinking people as rather a doubtful experiment even in regard to the carrying of passengers, and a good deal more than doubtful in respect to the transportation of heavy freight, would have been remarkable in a city such as New-York is now, not to speak of one such as Baltimore was then.

Whatever may or may not be the future increase of Baltimore in comparison with our own or any other city, it seems absolutely certain that its positive growth must be very great. In regard to its communications with the West, it had many difficulties to overcome. Many years elapsed before the railroad was completed the whole distance to the Ohio River. Even after that was accomplished, a great deal remained to be done in regard to communication with the Western States. The recent progress of matters in this respect, and also the arrangements which have been made for transshipment from cars to vessels at the Baltimore terminus of the line, are familiar to our readers. It is not probable, it may be added, that the Baltimoreans will, in these matters, stop just where they are. Having pushed their efforts through many discouragements to the point where so great a success appears to await them, they are not likely to halt at the moment when these discouragements have disappeared.

The mention of the efforts which Baltimore has made to increase its business naturally suggests a question which some of our own capitalists and business men might perhaps find it amusing to work out by the "Rule of Proportion." The problem is this: If a place of only the size and resources of Baltimore can accomplish what that city has in the way of public enterprise, what can New-York do? We do not pretend to give the answer, but we may be permitted to remark that in order to obtain the full advantage of the solution, it will be best not to occupy an unnecessary length of time in making the calculation.

TAMMANY'S PROGRAMME.

Sometimes it happens that a service is rendered to the public from a very unexpected source. A weekly organ of Tammany Hall has performed this feat by laying bare the purposes of the political organization for which it is entitled to speak. We are informed that Mayor WICKHAM is "at work;" that he is determined to place Gov. TILDEN "on record," and that a vigorous demand is to be made for departmental patronage. The last piece of information will undoubtedly fill the Democratic heart with unbounded joy.

It may be supposed from this flourish that some, if not all, the heads of departments have been suddenly discovered to be corrupt or incompetent. But it is for no such reason that Mayor WICKHAM is determined to "move at last." It is simply and only because "the demand for patronage is so great that the ax is to fall freely." There has been a suspicion in the public mind that such flimsy charges as those which have been trumped up against the Fire Commissioners were intended to secure "patronage" for Tammany Hall rather than to serve the public interests. It was with this intent, we are now told by this candid organ, that Mayor WICKHAM discovered that the management of the Fire Department is corrupt and imbecile, and the firemen who serve us so well are "ruffians."

Perhaps Mr. KELLY will not be altogether pleased with the frankness of his organ. Certainly its candor will not help him to attain the end for which he is so anxious, and to reach which he is ready to sacrifice Gov. TILDEN and what honesty there is left in the Democratic Party. His followers, as a rule, are probably unable, and are certainly unwilling, to make a living by honest industry. Therefore they must be quartered upon the public or Mr. KELLY cannot be sure of their allegiance. The "Boss" who cannot provide every adherent with an office is of little account in Tammany Hall, and Mr. KELLY has thus far been so unfortunate in this respect that one can scarcely feel surprised that he has stirred up his Mayor, and made him "determined to move at last." But Mr. KELLY, being a cunning politician, would no doubt have been better pleased had his organ exercised greater discretion. Everybody has now been officially informed what his sole purpose is, and we are very much mistaken if a great many honest citizens—among whom we include Gov. TILDEN—do not do all in their power to defeat that purpose. The scheme of Mr. KELLY to get "patronage" for his followers is therefore likely to come to grief. We trust that it will do so in the case of the Fire Commissioners at least. We cannot afford to return to that system of extinguishing fires which was in vogue when Mayor WICKHAM "run wid der machine," and when life and property were really at the mercy of "ruffians."

SPRING FLOODS.

The Spring freshets have begun their work of destruction. People have only to think of the Mill River and Pittsburg disasters to be reminded of the terrible havoc which an unchecked flood can make in an unprotected town. Whether it pours from an insecure reservoir, or plunges down from the sky in a waterspout, or overflows the banks of rivers in whose channels masses of ice melt at the close of Winter, its work can rarely be provided against. The ruin and misery annually caused by ice gorges and inundations in the United States are of incredible extent. The record of the last few days is by no means encouraging. From all parts come reports of loss of life, destruction of mills and bridges, distressing accounts of hundreds of people driven from their homes, and total suspension of travel on many important routes. The great masses of ice and snow starting on their journey to the sea melt under the genial influence of one or two sunny days, and thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment. Along those rivers on which many manufacturing towns are situated, a large number of casualties are registered every year, but this season they are more numerous than usual. At Manayunk, on the Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia, huge pyramids of ice, loosened by the recent thaw, have forced the water far above its usual height, so that it has flooded many mills, and given six thousand operatives a vacation which, in these pinching times, they by no means desired. In a night it drove hundreds of families from their tenements, undermined and swept away houses, and clogged and disarranged machinery. On the Housatonic River in Connecticut, and at numerous other points throughout the busy and prosperous Connecticut Valley, as well as in some sections of this State, great ice floes carried away houses from which families had no time to escape, saving their lives only by clambering on to the roofs. Cattle were swept away, and fields and roads were transformed into surging seas dotted with ragged masses of ice.

No part of the country escapes the annual visitation of some form of the damaging Spring floods. The ice and snow in the deep and narrow New-England valleys do their yearly work of destruction at nearly the same time that the heavy rains drown out plantations and drive planters to despair in the lowland States. The St. Lawrence and the Mississippi are visited by ice gorges at the same epoch. Towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries float off into the chaos of muddy waters, and not even the unhewn lumber of which they were built is recovered. Families are cut off from communication with the outside world, and come perilously near starvation before they are rescued. Busy villages crowded with industrious people are suddenly converted into wildernesses by the action of the waters, which sweep away their mills and shops, and so effectually destroy everything that discouraged capitalists will not venture to rebuild. In the New-England States the breaking of one dam on a river will sometimes endanger the safety of half a hundred towns and many thousands of persons. The telegraph alone is swift enough to warn of the approaching peril, and that friendly messenger is itself often torn down and engulfed by the torrents.

It is on the Father of Waters that the "ice gorge" is seen in its grandeur in Spring, and there that its ravages are most distressing. When the ice on the upper river at St. Louis and hundreds of miles above that city begins to break, and to pile its glittering walls against the banks, steam-boat men tremble. Then it is that fortunes are lost in a single night; an ice pack will crush millions of bushels of coal or grain and costliest cargoes of imported goods, as if they were but eggshells. The current of melted snow and ice which pours from half the largest rivers on the continent into the Mississippi sets in motion there cakes of ice weighing hundreds of tons, which sometimes swallow a fleet of steamers in a day. Nothing can be more terrible than the resistless progress of the mighty river-icebergs down the broad current to the warmer regions, where they melt and are lost to view.

Mill-owners in the Northern States have long sought in vain for a means of protection against floods and ice packs in Spring. Often when they have taken extensive precautions against the water-courses above the location of their properties, they find themselves ruined in a night by the formation of ice-dams below them, stopping the natural flow of the streams, and drowning out everything by "backing water." They now and then resort to the expedient of cutting channels in the ice and keeping them open for some time before the annual thaw sets in, hoping thus to prevent gorges when the ice breaks up. But many of those who have done this, after much labor, find themselves obliged to suspend work in their mills for weeks, and the floods prove too strong for them. So they charge the damages to "profit and loss," and hope for better luck next time. "Old Probabilities," however, has been of substantial service for the last two or three years in prophesying when the melting of ice and snow might be expected; and to the efforts of that faithful public servant a complete immunity from the Spring losses, now so common, may perhaps be ascribed some day.

MONEY LENDERS.

The name of BEYFUS has now become notorious, owing to the recent action for libel against a weekly newspaper in London. The original BEYFUS has an office in the dark back regions of a house in Burlington street. He is a prominent member of a synagogue, and assists worthy people who may happen to be a little in want of funds with loans of money at from seventy to eighty per cent. interest. His son attends to out of door work connected with the charitable mission of his parent, and both conceal their real occupation from the vulgar gaze by the plea of owning a furniture business somewhere in Finsbury. It is notorious that many young men have been ruined by people of whom these are a type. They advertise in the daily papers; they send out circulars to officers in the Army and Navy, clergymen, students at college, Government officers, and others, inviting applications for money. They pay close attention to young foreigners, and if they believe them to be desirable clients, they readily come to the rescue when the last draft has unexpectedly become exhausted. From time to time the doings of these people have been exposed, but without much effect. The trade is so remunerative, that in spite of the efforts of public writers to suppress it, it has now more persons engaged in it than ever. The elder BEYFUS foresaw the injury that the recent exposure would be likely to do, and he thereupon made an affidavit under which a criminal prosecution was begun against the publisher of the newspaper, with results which we explained the other day. The counsel for the defendant, himself, we believe, a member of the Hebrew race, took occasion not only strongly to denounce his coreligionists for their extortion, but to declare in very emphatic terms that "by no person in the whole community is the trade of usury more despised and loathed than by the Jews."

London is not the only city in which the dishonest usurer is to be found. They are numerous in New-York. BOSS & BEYFUS discounted bills as a part of their business. It need not be doubted that they take good care to make themselves as secure as possible, yet in bill-discounting there is always some element of risk. But the most unscrupulous usurers of New-York deal very little, some not at all, in bills. They run no risk whatever. They lend money on personal property, jewelry, watches, precious stones, and, sometimes, household furniture. When very liberal, they advance about a fourth of the value of the goods, and of these they retain possession. The security is a pledge, not a mortgage; and the rate of interest varies from about fifty to one hundred per cent.; seventy or eighty being somewhere near the average. These money-lenders have a very simple means of evading any regulations that affect pawnbrokers, or the usury laws; and as a rule they find their business highly remunerative. Many of them make "strict privacy" a feature of their advertisements, and others announce a "private entrance for ladies," among whom some of them find the largest number of their patrons.

There is no reason why any exception should be taken to the business of money-lending. It is perfectly legitimate either to lend or to borrow. A pawnbroker follows a calling that is perhaps as honorable as most others, and the poor man has as good a right to raise money on his clothing as his richer neighbor has to mortgage his house. But where there is ample security, usurious interest is not to be justified. The argument about a bargain being made has little force here, because the borrower is not always a free agent. The money may be wanted imperatively, in which case it will be had at any price. But the trade of irresponsible money-lending opens up a wide field of temptation to young men, who, in order to raise money, have only to possess themselves of some valuable property which they can transfer. Criminal records contain sufficient evidence that this is no merely speculative remark. And if the process of usurious money-lending may not have been carried to the same ruinous extent here as in London, there can be no doubt that it is likely to be equally dangerous and demoralizing.

THE BLACK HILLS.

STORY OF A RETURNED MEMBER OF THE GOLD-MINING PARTY — FATE OF THE MILITARY FORCES SENT TO INTERCEPT THEM UNKNOWN.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 27.—A special dispatch to the Sioux City *Journal*, from Yankton, says Ephraim Witcher, a well-known citizen, who was a member of the expedition to the Black Hills, arrived in Yankton to-day. He reports having left his companions at the stockade of the expedition, within two miles of Harney's Peak, on Box Elder Creek, on the 3d inst. Witcher says the expedition was composed of twenty-seven men and one lady and her son. There were six wagons, and the party were well armed—some being mounted. They are also well supplied with provisions and mining tools. The expedition left here on the 6th of October. They struck Niobrara River about 120 miles above its mouth, and after following the stream some distance, they crossed the country to a point east of the Black Hills. On Cheyenne River they met a party of 200 mounted Indians, with whom they held a peaceable parley. After reaching an apparently passable path at the foot of the hills they struck into the mountains, and after picking their way reached a point within two miles of Harney's Peak in fifteen days from the date of their entry into the Hills. They erected a stockade, eighty feet long, and built log-cabins from an abundant supply of timber which they found. The cold weather greatly impeded their prospecting. They sank twenty-five prospect-holes, and struck gold in every instance. From the grass to the bed of the rock they found numerous gold and silver bearing quartz lodes, and the specimens Mr. Witcher has brought back, are pronounced very rich. The party never saw an Indian while in the Hills. Mr. Witcher describes the parts of the Hills they saw as having magnificent valleys, seemingly limitless forests of pine, and abundance of elk, deer, and other game. The greater portion of the return trip was made through snow drifts over a trackless country in most stormy and severe weather. They discovered in coming out of the Hills what has been named Witcher's Pass, a good natural wagon road. This shortens the way out of the Hills by thirteen days. Their animals lived on the grass they found beneath the snow. Mr. Witcher says he can take loaded ox-teams into the Hills from Sioux City in thirty days. The members left in the Hills are in good health and spirits. Mr. Witcher returned for reinforcements. He says there is no evidence of other parties being in the Hills. Mr. Gordon, who came with him part of the way, was delayed by his horse giving out. Nothing has been heard or seen of the two disastrous army expeditions sent out to intercept them.

DOMESTIC COOKERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, in your "Model Cook," you did, indeed, give a fair representation of the average servant, to whom is given, as you say, to "destroy our digestion, break our china, rend our clothes, burn our sauce-pans," and we may add to this general ruin that of tempers and domestic comfort.

Your article is amusing enough in the abstract, but has its tragic side, when a young, delicate wife, transplanted from early ties and associations, with no mother, sister, aunt or friend, to give aid or comfort, surrounded by helpless little children, hands and feet bound by their needs, must depend upon such service alone.

You hint at a remedy, that of withholding a recommendation, or giving a fair representation of defects, and too often, we must add, vices. Hereby I see you are not initiated, or have not well digested the subject. The domestic machinery must go on, servants must be had, and as the supply falls far short of the demand, the want of a car-racter would not for one moment interfere with the prospect of the worst servant. Did you ever try that, or see how beautifully it works? To find yourself under a ban, no servant in the neighborhood willing to go to you, and the head of the intelligence office in high indignation because you have tried to take away a poor girl's character? Dangerous, indeed, is the experiment of writing a "true story," unless the reference be as adroitly worded as was one presented me once at an office by an unconscious victim, who greatly plumed herself on impressive character. So far as my memory recalls, it read thus: "This is to certify that Bridget —— cooked for me ten month. *Hic tamen vivo!* She *can* work well. She *might* be an excellent cook, but for a certain stupidi stuborni which precludes the possibility of any improvement." * * * Doubtful as might be some of the Latin, Scholasticus was at home, or in his office, chuckling over his little joke. The spark reached and rested the tired little materfamilias in such dire pursuit, while the effect upon Bridget was just overpoweringly elevating and inflating. But how many have the humor of Scholasticus?

Besides, considering the varying ideas of excellence in servants and service, there is no standard. Half the housekeepers are content, so long as things appear to go smoothly, to allow any amount of waste, untidiness, or deception, so their ease and idleness be not interfered with. Entering too often upon the responsibilities of wife and housekeeper with the most vague and erroneous ideas of the duties of such a position, the idea of a helpmate never having dimly dawned upon them, many wives disregard waste and destruction, albeit the husband is straining brain and nerve to the utmost to meet the demand of extravagance and idle indifference above stairs, while there is the deep undercurrent of destruction and spoliation below.

How would a thrifty, helpful housewife, with true ideas of economy, fare in keeping a servant next door to such an establishment? How would she fare in a whole block of such unmanaged households, with her attempts at frugality and economy?

First, there must be some established standard of excellence in households, as to comfort, economy, or expenditure, as well as to the quality of the viands to be consumed. I have known so many whose certificates from families supposed to keep a comfortable table said "excellent cook," the commendation being personally affirmed. Then, "the test of the pudding being the eating," the sudden reaction in our spirits when we tried the burnt, tasteless steaks, (choice cuts always,) muddy coffee, and, (culminating misery,) the bread! In short, the sort we dub "unpardonable sin," Beecher having been said to have expressed his opinion long since that making bad bread of good wheat was the crowning sin, certainly, the perversion of such a good gift is bad enough to be so characterized.

Some writers, always, I am sure, of the sterner sex, tell us we need treat them kindly, having discovered that therein the remedy lies. I have been twenty years dealing with this vexed question, and now, years having rolled over my misery and discomfitures, distance lending enchantment, I laugh as I think of the beautiful working of the law of kindness. I could write volumes of incidents, ludicrous, exasperating, and pathetic; but I must pass them all over to give you my idea, a woman's idea, an old housekeeper's idea, of the remedy.

Preceding my remedy, must come the idea from gentlemen that women may presume to be useful, thoughtful, and practical, have theories and try them, without being supposed to lose all their charm and sweetness.

Then from homes and mothers must come the idea that girls are not dew-drops, rosebuds, or butterflies, but thinking, responsible beings, sent here to be a comfort and help to many—each one to be a special aid and counselor to somebody in particular, overlooking nothing, scorning nothing that may, in a small way even, minister to the promotion of the happiness of that particular somebody who has chosen her and whom she has chosen, because, in the far-away heaven-formed plan, it was meant that they should form a bond of mutual aid, dependence, and sympathy.

The old idea must again prevail in homes and society that "every wise woman buildeth her own house" not only, but that all the little details thereof are worthy of earnest consideration, since their perfect accomplishment imparts grace and dignity to herself as well as to her surroundings. Thus such labor may become dignified, and persons of higher intelligence and ambition will, as formerly, tender their services and aid in the performance of household labor, who now, because of the contempt into which such labor has fallen, seek to earn livelihoods in other positions less remunerative, less comfortable and sheltered.

Mothers and daughters must make it a respectable thing to perform their portion of daily duties, securing skill and knowledge meanwhile that will render them, when necessary, independent of the tyrants of the kitchen. Daughters must learn to be helpful, comforts in a home, and demonstrate, as I have seen done, that a girl may be cultivated and refined, tender and thoughtful, dote on Horace and Beethoven, and yet infuse the most inspiring tea, the most nectareal coffee, prepare the juciest, most savory of steaks, make bread of snowy whiteness and anti-dyspeptic lightness, and this scourge of the kitchen will dwindle into comparative unimportance.

EXPERIENCE.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Feb. 27, 1875:

New-England.—Offices Established—Hurricane Island, Knox County, Me., George T. Crabtree, Postmaster; North Epping, Rockingham County, N. H., Mrs. H. T. Chase, Postmistress; Furnace, Worcester County, Mass., Benjamin F. Paige, Postmaster; Shutesbury, Franklin County, Mass., Alexander Haskins, Postmaster. Discontinued—West Deering, Hillsborough County, N. H. Postmasters Appointed—William H. Sticknev, East Brownfield, Oxford County, Me.; John Beattie, Grafton, Oxford County, Me.; Seward Dill, Phillips, Franklin County, Me.; George T. Crane, Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H.

New-York.—Established—Grand View, on Hudson, Rockland County, William H. Piatt, Postmaster. Names Changed—North Clymer, Chautauque County, to Clymer Centre, and Edwin M. Maxwell appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John E. Duryea, Bullville, Orange County; David M. Green, Clayville, Oneida County; Frank Harrington, Delta, Oneida County; Harmon Mickler, Fremont Centre, Sullivan County; John R. Kellam, Hankins, Sullivan County; Frank A. Johnson, Miller's Corners, Ontario County; Tracy L. Cones, South Oxford, Chenango County.

New Jersey.—Office Established—Ridgefield, Bergen County, Charles H. Losier, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—John D. Vail, Blairstown, Warren County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Baxter, Jefferson County, Richard J. Baxter, Postmaster; Laurels, York County, William H. McAllister, Postmaster. Names Changed—Lines Hollow, Crawford County, to Lyona; Sagamore, Washington County, to California. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Harriet L. Worthington, Buckingham, Bucks County; Samuel L. Skiff, Columbus, Warren County; Jonas Gotwals, Danborough, Bucks County; William M. North, Harthegig, Mercer County; Joseph Proctor, Hatfield, Montgomery County; Albert O. Fox, Hickory Grove, Susquehanna County; James M. Berlin, Kresgeville, Monroe County; William Munroe Jr., Milnesville, Luzerne County; W. R. Smith, Mohrsville, Berks County; Jacob Rixtine, Pickering, Chester County; Peter A. Shaw, Poplar Grove, Blair County; George Rauch, Rauch's Gap, Clinton County; T. F. Espy, Rummerfield Creek, Bradford County; Henry Doubles, Sabula, Clearfield County; S. D. Morris, State Line Mills, McKean County; Morsaville K. Beach, Sunderlinville, Potter County; John A. Davidson, Sunville, Venango County; Isaac Shimel, Wallaceton, Clearfield County.

Maryland.—Offices Established—McHenry, Garrett County, William Casteel, Postmaster; Seabrook, Prince George County, William Anderson, Postmaster; Wetypquin, Wicomico County, Jonathan Waller, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Charles Stevens, Denton, Caroline County.

DR. HALL ON PREACHING.

EIGHTH LECTURE OF THE SERIES—CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD CONTINUOUS PREACHING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Feb. 27.

In the eighth lecture, delivered Friday afternoon before the Yale Theological Seminary, Dr. Hall spoke of the characteristics of good continuous preaching, having considered the elements of a good sermon the day previous. This lecture was one of the most eloquent of the course thus far. The series is to be concluded next week. Young ministers, he said, are often at a great loss how to secure freshness, force, variety, and interest, as they preached from year to year. Expedients are frequently resorted to, some of which are commendable, and many are extremely unwise and unworthy. The latter class was first described to some extent. There is a good deal of what may be called class preaching in these days, where sermons are prepared especially for children, or young men, or the old. Good men have effected much good in this way, but this is no proof that this is the best way. Truth is not distributed thus in the Bible. It is not a book of set rubrics, or of systematized instructions. But it is the setting forth of great dormant principles, which the mind is to grasp, appropriate and submit to. All of God's children are expected to dig in this great field. It is not to be expected that the young girl will find one section just suited to early life, and another to her motherhood. John the Baptist preached to classes, but they came to him as such. Dr. Hall thought no exception should be made as touching children. The relation of these special sermons are not favorable to the regular ministrations. The best thing to do for children is, in every sermon, to throw in some incident, appeal, or something adapted to them. If you should happen to say now and then "why, the children can see this," it will produce a good effect, and they will begin to cherish the idea that they are an integral part of the Church. The Sabbath-school is a grand institution, but it is a great damage to regard it as the children's church. In preaching particular or special sermons there is always temptation to the hearers to listen for other classes, which is a bad habit. Usually there is no difference in the congregations when sermons are announced. He had no respect for announced preaching. Suppose some one racks his brain and a smart subject is announced in the papers. The effect will soon be manifest, and people will come to think that he has nothing to do but to preach the gospel! Its effects on the general community are bad. People begin to talk about these "performances."

Competition will answer some good ends in physical exercises, oratorical contests, and the like, but in preaching it is an abomination. This can never be an elevating force in society. While the minister must go low down personally to help lift men up, he must not drag down the pulpit, the ministry, and the Bible. Special preaching costs much, but its returns are meagre, and for spiritual purposes it is often virtually worthless. It is eminently proper to make every circumstance available which takes hold on the public, but it should be brought in in the course of ordinary ministrations. This is the best course for ordinary men doing their work steadily in an ordinary congregation. This course the lecturer was accustomed to pursue. When the late Prince Albert, consort of the Queen, died, he made allusion to it in his evening sermon, when it could be drawn in without special interruption. It was almost the only occasion in which the sobbing of the audience almost interrupted his services. This could not have been so had it been announced beforehand that he should preach on the subject. So also he preached after hearing of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the salutary impressions of that occasion would not have been made if there had been an elaborate preparation, with elaborate announcement beforehand.

Funeral addresses, in the majority of cases, are to be ranked with the class of special sermons. As a general rule it is the hardest duty of the minister to attend the funerals of his own people. He cannot make his language or his feeling as strong as that of those before him, and the spectators, having known the deceased even better than the minister, are liable to receive the impression that it is no great thing to become eminently virtuous. It will be found good, as a general thing, to make your language as moderate and measured as possible. Thus you will have the best judgment and concurrence of the people with you as a rule.

But some may say that if all these things are eliminated very little will remain by which to vary the sermons, and they will become dull and monotonous. This is not so. There are legitimate means of promoting freshness, variety, and interest in pulpit ministrations. In the first place, by a vigorous, consecutive teaching of the truth. Let the people feel that there is a sort of nexus between your sermons from week to week. Collated truths will be suggested in studying different themes. If you should occasionally say, "Last Sunday we said so and so; now we will consider," &c., it will produce a good effect and help dispel the idea of sermon barrels. Then there is formal consecutive teaching which may occasionally be resorted to with profit, when a series of topics is selected such as the commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Beatitudes, and the like. It promotes attendance and attention. He had taken the subject the "Minor Prophets" with good results, giving in a popular form what is usually given in introductions to the Bible. There is a kind of desert—Sahara—in the central parts of the majority of Bibles. We ought to make them explore it if we can. Something is known about Moses, David, the New Testament, in a general way, but Haggai, Zephaniah, Amos, and others are vague and indefinite. Dr. Hall emphasized the idea most strongly that we should make the people understand the Bible. This is the great want among Christian people. Most skeptics know very little about its sacred pages. It is surprising how ignorant many intelligent people are—even through the New-England States—of this book. To make people know the Bible is a legitimate way of keeping up variety and interest.

There are two ways in which men have sought to increase knowledge, which are in sharp contrast. In the one case some theory is adopted, and facts are sought in corroboration of it. In the other the facts are sought first and the theory determined by induction afterward. When the inductive method acquired power more was done in three centuries to subdue the earth than in 1,000 years before. What the Baconian method was in philosophy the true student will do in his Bible studies. The true scientist plods slowly, beginning at his own feet with the falling apple or the dew-drop, and toils up surely till he reaches the stars. So it should be with us in studying the Bible, reverently and humbly finding out the meaning of words, proceeding step by step till the whole grand truth fills the mind. When the minister faithfully pursues his investigations in this way, and with the grandest subjects open to him, it is his fault, not the people's nor the Bible's, if he does not make his preaching full of variety, freshness, and power.

He recommended that on such occasions as baptisms, the Lord's Supper, professions of faith, and the like, the minister should take occasion to instruct on these particular topics or kindred subjects. Thus he will build up the true church life as well as the individual. So, also, when collections are to be taken for missions. Home or foreign missions are no longer a romance, and they are to be sustained by prayer and benevolence based on intelligence. Knowledge feeds motives.

In conclusion Dr. Hall urged the importance of more thoughtful regard for the poor, and of magnifying the family wherever one may be preaching. Put the family where God puts it; make it the unit of society.

CONDITION OF MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Plumb, well known in connection with railroad enterprises in Mexico, and formerly United States Chargé d'Affaires also, has just returned from that country. He gives a favorable view of the present condition of the Republic, the President being popular, and peace prevailing to a greater extent than ever before in its history. As a consequence the country is recovering from the effects of former revolutions, and its citizens are turning their attention to various measures for the improvement of their general condition.

THE CAUCUS "FORCE" BILL.

EFFECT OF THE PARTISAN ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

LUKEWARM SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS AMONG THE REPUBLICANS CHANGE INTO ADVOCATES OF THE MEASURE—ITS PASSAGE IN THE SENATE AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Force bill, as it is called, was passed by the House at midnight by a vote of 135 to 114, a majority of 21. After the vote had been taken on striking out the habeas corpus section, and that motion had been lost by a majority of 9, the passage of the bill was conceded, and it passed substantially as it was introduced to the House, except that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is limited as to time and extent, as was explained in these dispatches of last night. The result of the vote was very different from what was expected a week ago, when the most ardent friends of the measure, with a few exceptions, had lost hope of its passage. Up to the very evening when the struggle began upon the consideration of the bill, it was not generally believed that it had a majority in the House, or that action would be taken upon it in that body this session. Several causes have contributed to the change that has been wrought. When the House met after recess, Wednesday evening, it was generally understood, except among those who had been specially informed of the intentions of Gen. Butler, that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill would be under discussion. The House was thin, and the friends of the caucus bill were out in sufficient force to take control of business. The efforts of the Democrats to defeat the consideration of the measure by filibustering motions soon excited a partisan spirit and united with the friends of the bill many who were previously disposed to oppose it. The struggle was continued all the night, and the Democrats, by their management, made more friends for the bill than Butler and his followers could have persuaded to vote for it. Some others who were hesitating finally concluded that to vote for the bill would do no harm, since it could not pass the Senate. This fact exercised more influence than is generally supposed, and made it less easy for many irresolute men to resist personal appeals and arguments than if there had been any prospect that the bill could become a law through their votes. There has been a conference among Republican Senators who favor the passage of the bill, and they have formed a determination to take it up, if possible, to-morrow, and sit it through at all hazards until Thursday noon if necessary. On the other side it is found that under the rules, it cannot be considered in the Senate to-morrow at all, except by unanimous consent, which, of course, will not be given. On Tuesday it can be read the second time, and then a single objection will force delay till Wednesday noon, for a third reading and consideration. Only twenty-four hours will then remain, and various Democratic Senators have declared an intention to occupy all the time in debate. Senator Schurz says he can speak six hours of the time that may be necessary to kill the measure.

A SKIRMISH BETWEEN BLAINE AND BUTLER.

Gen. Butler, on Saturday night, while Cessna, of Pennsylvania, his Lieutenant and Chief of Staff, was in the Speaker's chair, during a call of the roll, took occasion to offer a mean insult to Speaker Blaine, which the latter promptly resented, displaying a warrantable degree of heat. The crowd of members thronging around the Clerk's desk were forced back to their seats by a point of order that the rules prohibited them from visiting the desk during the call of the roll. Mr. Blaine was standing in front of his own table, and just behind the tally clerk, watching his record of the votes as they were given on striking out the habeas corpus section from the Force bill. He remained in his place, and Butler came back and stood directly below the Clerk's desk, facing Blaine, where he, too, could see the tallying kept. When reminded of the rule he did not retire, but remarked that he had as good a right to be at the Clerk's desk as the Speaker. Mr. Blaine took the Speaker's chair and made a sharp reply, and Butler returned to his seat. Blaine returned to the place where he had been standing, and Butler came back to the Clerk's desk. This was repeated three times, when Blaine demanded of Cessna to rule whether he had a right to be where he was, and it was ruled, after some hesitation, that the Speaker when not presiding had a right to be in any part of the hall. Butler then sullenly returned to his seat. The passage caused much excitement, and the House was for a moment intensely still, not knowing to what pass affairs might come. The scene has been the theme of comment to-day, and naturally its heat and importance have been greatly exaggerated, and Butler's conduct is severely denounced.

THE VOTE ON THE BILL.

LIST OF THE YEAS AND NAYS, MEMBERS NOT VOTING, AND ABSENT — PROCEEDINGS WHILE THE ROLL WAS BEING CALLED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following is the vote on the passage of the Caucus Force bill on Saturday night:

YEAS.

Albright,
Averill,
Barber,
Barry,
Bass,
Begole,
Bradley,
Bundy,
Burrows,
Butler, Rodk. R.,
Cain,
Cannon,
Carpenter,
Cason,
Cessna,
Clark, Amos, Jr.,
Clayton,
Clements,
Cobb, S. A.,
Coburn,
Conger,
Corwin,
Crooke,
Curtis,
Danford,
Darrall,
Dobbins,
Donnan,
Duell,
Dunnell,
Evans,
Field,
Fort,
Frye,
Gooch,
Gunckel,
Hagans,
Harmer,
Harris, B. W.,
Hathorn,
Havens, J. B.,
Hawley,
Hays,
Hazelton, Gerry W.,
Hazelton, J. W.,
Hodges,
Hoskins,
Houghton,
Howe,
Hubbell,
Hunter,
Hurlbut,
Hyde,
Hynes,
Lansing,
Lawrence,
Lawson,
Lewis,
Lofland,
Loughridge,
Lowe,
Lynch,
Martin,
Maynard,
McDill, A. S.,
McDill, J. W.,
MacDougall,
McKee,
McNulta,
Monroe,
Moore,
Morey,
Myers,
Negley,
Niles,
Nunn,
O'Neill,
Orr,
Orth,
Packard,
Packer,
Page,
Parker, Isaac C.,
Parsons,
Pelham,
Pendleton,
Platt, J. H., Jr.,
Platt, T. C.,
Pratt,
Rainey,
Ransier,
Rapier,
Ray,
Robinson, J. W.,
Ross,
Sawyer,
Sayler, Henry B.,
Scofield,
Sessions,
Shanks,
Sheats,
Sherwood,
Sloan,
Smart,
Smith, A. H.,
Smith, G. L.,
Smith, J. G.,
Snyder,
Sprague,
Stevens, C. A.,
St. John,
Stowell,
Sypher,
Taylor,
Thomas, C. Y.,
Thompson,
Thornburgh,
Todd,
Townsend,
Tremain,
Tyner,
Waldron,
Wallace,
Walls,
Ward, Jasper D.,
Ward, Marcus L.,
White,
Whiteley,
Wilber,
Williams, C. G.,
Williams, J. M. S.,
Williams, Wm.,
Wilson, James,
Wilson, J. M.,
Woodworth—135.

NAYS.

Archer,
Arthur,
Ashe,
Atkins,
Banning,
Barnum,
Beck,
Bell,
Berry,
Bland,
Blount,
Bowen,
Bright,
Bromberg,
Brown,
Buckner,
Burchard,
Burleigh,
Caldwell,
Caulfield,
Clark, John B. Jr.,
Clymer,
Comingo,
Cook,
Cox,
Creamer,
Crittenden,
Crossland,
Crounse,
Crutchfield,
Davis,
Dawes,
De Witt,
Durham,
Giddings,
Glover,
Gunter,
Hale, Eugene,
Hancock,
Harris, Henry R.,
Harris, John T.,
Harrison,
Hatcher,
Hawley, Jos. R.,
Hereford,
Herndon,
Hoar, E. R.,
Hoar, George F.,
Hunter,
Kasson,
Kellogg,
Knapp,
Lamar,
Leach,
Lowndes,
Luttrell,
Magee,
Marshall,
McCrary,
McLean,
Merriam,
Milliken,
Mills,
Morrison,
Neal,
Nesmith,
O'Brien,
Perry,
Randall,
Read,
Robbins,
Roberts, Ellis H.,
Roberts, Wm. R.,
Robinson, J. C.,
Sayler, Milton,
Schell,
Schumaker, J. G.,
Scudder, Henry J.,
Sener,
Shoemaker, L. D.,
Sloss,
Smith, H. B.,
Smith, J. A.,
Smith, Wm. A.,
Southard,
Speer,
Stanard,
Standiford,
Starkweather,
Stone,
Storm,
Vance,
Waddell,
Wells,
Whitehead,
Whitehouse,
Whitthorne,
Willard, C. W.,
Willard, George,
Willard, W. B.,
Willie,
Wilson, R. R.

Eldredge,
Finck,
Foster,
Garfield,
Phelps,
Pierce,
Poland,
Potter,
Wolfe,
Wood,
Young, John D.
Young, P.M.B.—114

NOT VOTING:

Adams,
Albert,
Barron,
Biery,
Buffinton,
Butler, B. F.,
Chittenden,
Clarke, Freeman,
Cobb, Clinton L.,
Cotton,
Eden,
Farwell,
Freeman,
Hale, R. S.,
Hamilton,
Hendee,
Holman,
Kelley,
Kendall,
Killinger,
Lamison,
Lamport,
Mitchell,
Niblack,
Parker, H. W.,
Phillips,
Pike,
Richmond,
Rusk,
Scudder, Isaac W.,
Sheldon,
Small,
Stephens, A. H.,
Strait,
Strawbridge,
Swann,
Thomas, Chas. R.,
Wheeler—38.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE ROLL-CALL.

During the roll-call the following proceedings took place:

Mr. O'NEILL—On this question my colleague, Mr. Kelley, is paired with the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Swann.] My colleague, if present, would vote "yea," and Mr. Swann "nay."

Mr. RUSK—On this question I am paired with my colleague, Mr. Mitchell, who, if present, would vote in the negative, while I should vote in the affirmative.

Mr. CESSNA—I desire to state that my colleague, Mr. Richmond, who is paired with the gentleman from New-Jersey, Mr. Hamilton, would, if present, vote "yea," while Mr. Hamilton would vote "nay."

Mr. COOKE—My colleague, Mr. Chittenden, is detained from the House by sickness. If here, he would vote "Nay."

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—My colleague, Mr. Buffinton, is paired with the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Holman, both gentlemen being sick. I am paired with the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Stephens.

A Member—How would you vote?

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Of course I should vote "Yea" and Mr. Stephens "Nay;" of course Mr. Buffington would vote "Yea" and Mr. Holman "Nay."

Mr. ALBRIGHT—My colleagues, Mr. Biery and Mr. Strawbridge, are sick and unable to be here. If present they would both vote "Yea."

Mr. CLEMENTS—I repeat the announcement that my colleague, Mr. Barrere, is paired with the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Stone.] My colleague would vote for the passage of this bill, and Mr. Stone would vote against it.

Subsequently Mr. CLEMENTS said: I learn that upon this question the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Stone] is recorded as voting. If he has come in and voted it has been without my knowledge, as I announced the "pair" at his request. I now withdraw the announcement.

Mr. RANDALL—Have both gentlemen voted.

Mr. CLEMENTS—No, Sir.

Mr. FIELD—Mr. Barrere is very ill, and is not able to be here.

Mr. SPEER—I have been absent from the House to-night upon the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and hence I have, perhaps, missed some roll-calls. I now vote "Nay" on the passage of this infamous bill.

Mr. NEGLEY—I object to the gentleman's vote.

Mr. PELHAM—So do I.

Mr. SPEER—On what ground?

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks the gentleman has a right to object to a vote given in that way.

Mr. PELHAM—I object to the remarks made by the gentleman in giving his vote.

Mr. SPEER—The gentleman may have a right to object to my remarks, but he has no right to object to my vote.

Mr. PELHAM—The remarks are what I object to.

The SPEAKER—A vote, like a motion to adjourn, cannot be accompanied with anything in the nature of debate. It must be given simply "yea" or "nay."

Mr. SPEER—I was in the hall during the roll-call, and have the right to vote. No gentleman has any right to object to my vote.

The SPEAKER—The Clerk will again call the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Speer.]

The name of Mr. Speer being again called, he voted "Nay."

Mr. PELHAM—I desire to say that if there were any more Republicans here from Alabama they would vote "Yea."

The SPEAKER—The remark of the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. CLYMER—The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Lamison] is paired with my colleague [Mr. Strawbridge] on the passage of this bill. The former, if present, would vote "Nay," the latter "Yea." I am also requested to announce (possibly the announcement has already been made) that my colleague [Mr. Richmond] who, if present, would vote in favor of the passage of the bill, is paired with the gentleman from New-Jersey [Mr. Hamilton] who would vote against the bill.

The result of the vote was announced as above stated.

Mr. COBURN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER (at 12:05 A. M., Sunday, Feb. 28)—In accordance with the order already made, the House stands adjourned until Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States, and is highest in New-York. It has fallen rapidly during Sunday from the lake region southward to the Gulf, and a storm centre has developed in the Lower Missouri Valley. Brisk southerly winds, with warmer, threatening weather prevail in the South-west. South-west winds, with light rain, in Illinois and the Ohio Valley. Brisk north and east winds, with snow, in the upper lake region. Clear weather and colder north-westerly winds in New-England. The rivers have risen at Nashville, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and Memphis, and fallen at St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, brisk to high south-east winds, changing to northerly and southerly, warmer weather, with rain or snow.

For the lake region, falling barometer, increasing warmer, north-east winds, with snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, falling barometer, warmer north-east winds, and snow, followed by colder north-west winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

For New-England, rising barometer and north-west winds, rapidly followed by falling barometer, warmer easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

The lower portions of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio Rivers, and the Mississippi at Cairo and Memphis, will rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as reported at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	28°	15°	3:30 P. M.	41°	19°
6 A. M.	27°	14°	6 P. M.	36°	17°
9 A. M.	29°	16°	9 P. M.	33°	18°
12 M.	36°	17°	12 P. M.	32°	9°

Average temperature yesterday.................. 15°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 32¾°

Average temperature for the month—

In 1872	29.713°	In 1874	30.549°
In 1873	28.205°	In 1875	23.942°

A HORSE-LOVING CLERGYMAN.

A Massachusetts man vouches for the following anecdote of old Priest Williams, fifty years ago the pastor of the Congregational church, he having overheard the transaction when a boy: The Pastor was "particular fond" of a good horse, and always kept his "pacer." One of his parishioners, Jeremiah Shumway, owned a fine animal which the clergyman desired to possess, and one Sunday morning Mr. Shumway drove up to the church door in fine style, just as the minister was about dismounting from his own carriage, a few steps away. The preacher and his parishoner entered the church door together. The former drew him aside a moment. "Jerry," said the good man familiarly, "when I get to preaching you slip out and take a few turns up and down the road with my mare, and after meeting is over, tell me how you will trade." And they traded on Monday morning.

THE ADVANTAGE OF WEARING OVERSHOES.

As a gentleman was about leaving the Boston Museum at the close of the performance on Tuesday evening he stooped to put on his overshoes, and while bending over felt a sudden pull at his coat. Thinking nothing of it he passed out, putting on his overcoat at the door. The next morning, on dressing, he found a gold watch hanging to the button of his frock-coat. The watch had evidently been caught by the chain when he was putting on his overshoes, and had been carried home in that way.

GEN. G. W. CUSTIS LEE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Thursday, 18th inst., says: "The Alumni of Washington and Lee University gave a reception and supper to Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, at the St. James Hotel, last night. The levee was largely attended. Gen. Lee goes, this week, to Texas, where he will sojourn about ten days and then return to this city; after which he will depart on a European tour. He is on a visit to the South with Miss Mary Lee, and has leave of absence for one year."

FIVE CHILDREN IN ONE CRADLE.

The Montgomery (Va.) *Messenger* has this paragraph: "Some two years ago, Mrs. Morgan, who lives on Wolf Creek, in Giles County, gave birth to five male children at one time. They are still living, are not the slightest deformed, are of good constitution, and as sprightly as well-fed kittens. Mr. Morgan is a laborer and quite poor. The neighbors frequently visit this family, and never without taking supplies of some kind. We are sorry we cannot give the names of these two-year olds, but will hereafter. Dr. Miller, of Mechanicsburg, Bland County, was the attending physician.

TRIAL SKETCHES.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

MR. BEECHER WILL PROBABLY BE CALLED TO THE STAND TO-DAY—A LONG EXAMINATION PREDICTED—THE PLAINTIFF'S RESERVE OF WITNESSES—SKETCHES OF COURT-ROOM CHARACTERS.

To-day the public interest in the Tilton-Beecher case, which somewhat abated toward the close of the plaintiff's evidence, will be enlarged by the probability that, on the termination of Gen. Tracy's opening address, Henry Ward Beecher will be placed upon the stand to testify in his own behalf. His examination will probably prove a prolonged and severe one. The ability of his own lawyers will be displayed for days in drawing from him every fact he can tell in his own favor, while, on the other hand, all the energy and keenness of Messrs. Beach and Fullerton will be exerted to break down and invalidate his testimony. With his own story, it is commonly thought, his case for the jury stands or falls. In this regard the present situation is the most important in the case.

The course of counsel on both sides up to the present has naturally been to conceal from outside persons as far as possible their line of defense or prosecution. Gen. Tracy's argument has afforded some slight index to the character of the defense. He began by claiming that the prosecution was a conspiracy begun by Tilton and Bowen, and continued by Tilton and Moulton. From various points of view he directed the attention of the jury to the testimony pointing to such a state of affairs. He then asserted that Tilton had told Bowen that Beecher had improperly solicited Mrs. Tilton, and did not charge adultery; that he told the same story to Moulton and Oliver Johnson, and claimed that the charge of adultery was not made by Tilton until the Bacon letter. In his lengthy address to the jury Gen. Tracy failed to produce that deep impression which is usually made by a finished speaker. His monotonous style, his unsympathetic voice, and the apathy of his reading, all militated against him. In reading his manuscript he seemed like a school-boy repeating a lesson prepared by his master, and not an orator delivering one of his own effusions. This somewhat incongruous effect was considerably heightened by his frequent lapses of memory, and the many occasions on which Mr. Shearman corrected him.

A matter of some importance to the public is the probable evidence to be produced by the plaintiff in rebuttal of the defendant's case. In his opening, Gen. Tracy declared that Tilton did not dare to produce the artist Frank B. Carpenter as a witness, as his evidence would blast the plaintiff's case. It is supposed that the plaintiff's counsel are simply reserving Carpenter for their principal witness in rebuttal. The publication of Mr. Bowen's card of Friday evening, asking why he was not subpœnaed, provoked a great deal of comment. It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Bowen would be one of the plaintiff's witnesses in rebuttal. Whether he will be called or not is not positively known.

The court-room during the past week has been fully crowded, and the officers have had hard work to preserve order and keep out the crowd of do-nothings who daily persist in attempting to gain entrance. The Pompous Person is one of the greatest nuisances in the case. By some means or other he has gained the *entree*, and comes into court five minutes late every day. He sets between the counsel and the reporters, and never takes off his overcoat. He carries a ponderous gold-headed cane, with which he absent-mindedly pounds the toes of those who are so unlucky as to sit near him. Although Time has denuded him of much of his hair, beneficent Nature has left him two tufts, which he carefully combs up from behind his ears. This, aided by a fluffiness of face and a certain blinking of the eyelids, gives him the patriarchal aspect of a bald cockatoo. He is regarded with reverence by the counsel, with awe by the reporters, and with solicitude by the court officers. He is supposed to have been an Alderman of Brooklyn, or some other high political magnate, about fifty years ago.

The girl who sells crullers is rapidly making a fortune. She daily brings 500 crullers into court at recess, and goes away with her basket empty and $5 in her pocket. She is about fifteen years old, and smart as a steel-trap. She is not disturbed in the least by the solemn surroundings of the court-room, and if she thought Judge Neilson was hungry would not have the slightest hesitation in asking him to purchase from her stock. She approaches the principal counsel with an undaunted air, tells them her basket is almost empty, and persuades them to buy twenty or thirty crullers, which they give away. She has a rival in the person of an aged African, who also sells crullers. When he approaches she merely says, "*My* crullers are home-made," accompanying the remark with a glance of scorn under which the unfortunate colored gentleman cowers. Marks, Mr. Abbott's office boy, calls her "My dear," and the delicate attention is responded to by the gift of an extra cruller.

The ferrymaster is a constant attendant. During his night watches at the ferry-house he studies the reports of the trial. During his attendance in court he abounds in anecdote. He tells a circle of eager listeners about the way in which Tilton and Beecher cross the Fulton Ferry, and describes, in *extenso*, the way "the old man looked," and he informs them how Mr. Fullerton, hurriedly endeavoring to catch a boat in order to reach a consultation at Tilton's house, threw down a ten-cent stamp on the ferry-box window and didn't wait for the change, and, as he said, "the eight cents change was no object; he'd have flew across if he could." Those profound speculations of the ferrymaster are regarded with much consideration. He is supposed to be fully in the confidence of all the principal parties, and to know more about the case than some of the counsel. From present appearances he will continue to give his entertainments at recess as usual.

A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Fulton (Oswego County) *Patriot* says: "It appears that Fulton is to take a hand in the Beecher scandal. Mr. Lincoln, the present proprietor of the Lewis House, kept the Beardsley House in Winsted, Conn., where Mr. Tilton stopped on a certain occasion while lecturing in that village, in company with a lady, who was not his wife. A scandal has grown out of this fact that Mr. Lincoln is supposed to know something about, and therefore, after a correspondence with Mr. Shearman, he has been subpœnaed to attend the trial, and will go to New-York in a few days."

A TRUCKMAN ROBBED BY SHARPERS.

Wiliam H. Johnson and George Sloan were before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing two trunks, containing $1,500 worth of laces, and a horse and truck from Harvey Spencer & Co., of No. 92 Leonard street. The robbery was perpetrated as follows: On Feb. 16 William Whalen, who is a driver in Harvey Spencer & Co.'s employ, received the trunks to cart them to the Grand Central Depot. He drove up Broadway, and when near Astor place was hailed by the two prisoners, who offered to pay him if he conveyed a trunk for them from No. 737 Broadway to the Clarendon Hotel. He agreed to take the job, and went up to the third floor of No. 737, where the parties told him he would find the trunk. In the meantime they volunteered to take charge of his horse and truck. He didn't find the trunk on the third floor, and on descending to the street found that his horse, truck, and trunks and the two strange gentlemen had mysteriously disappeared. The horse and truck were found the same evening on Eighteenth street, near First avenue, and a few days afterward the two trunks, entirely empty, were found in Newtown Creek. No clue was had whereby the thieves could be arrested. Johnson, on Saturday, brought a trunk containing some laces to Jacob Seebacher's auction rooms, No. 164 Chatham street, and left it for sale. Mr. Seebacher had some suspicion of the man, and informed Capt. McDonnell of the occurrence. The same night the Captain arrested Johnson and Sloan on the corner of Chatham square and Worth street. Whalen, the driver for Messrs. Harvey Spencer & Co., fully identified them as the two men whom he left in charge of his truck on Feb. 16. Judge Kasmire held them in $3,000 bail each for trial.

RELEASE OF JOHN D. FARRINGTON.

John D. Farrington, who was convicted of forgery in connection with the Ring frauds, and sentenced to one year and six months in State Prison, was liberated on Saturday, his time having expired. Farrington and James H. Ingersoll were convicted on Nov. 27, and sentenced on Nov. 29. After remaining in the Tombs until Dec. 5, they were removed to Sing Sing, and from thence to Auburn Prison.

A WATER-FINDER.

A New-Hampshire correspondent says that Capt. John S. Godfrey, of Hampshire Falls, who has gone to California to locate wells, never fails in his "manifestations" as to where water can be found. He works thus: With nothing in his hands, he walks over the ground until the water, if any exists, is approached, when he is affected with a nervous twitching in the limbs, which increases as the water is neared, he all the time acting very much like a person with the bars of a magnetic battery in his hands, and following the course of the spring or stream, whichever way it may lead, regardless of walls, fences, or other obstacles, and seeming to be controlled and directed by some power which he is unable to resist. Capt. Godfrey claims no supernatural power in the accomplishment of his work, but declares it to be simply a sensitive organism or powerful current of electricity in himself, so powerful as to attract him irresistibly to living streams and mineral deposits beneath the surface. During the late war he located all the wells for the use of the army under Gen. Howard's command, and at Hampton Falls, N. H., where land was rendered valueless for want of water, he located streams which now supply all needed demands.

OBITUARY.

JOSHUA L. HALE.

The death of Mr. Joshua L. Hale occurred at his residence in Newburyport, Mass., on Friday evening. He was a prominent business man in this City at one period of his life, and was one of the founders of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of which he was President several years. Mr. Hale was the son of Thomas Hale, of Newburyport, and was one of seven brothers, of whom the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hale, President of Geneva College, was one. The *Evening Traveller*, of Boston, where Mr. Hale was also known as a business man, says of him: "Mr. Hale was a man of singular amiability and gentleness of character and manners, and of unusually sound and acute judgment. He was clear-headed, and of great business capacity, though very quiet and undemonstrative in his way of doing business. For many years he has resided at his old home in Newburyport—enfeebled health compelling him to give up his connection with all active business—spending his last years in acts of public, social, and private beneficence, which his ample income allowed him to do without restraint."

JOHN A. TRACY.

The announcement was made on Saturday morning of the death of this prominent railroad man at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. William L. Scott, in Erie Penn., on Friday. The Erie *Dispatch* has the following sketch of him: "Mr. Tracy was born in February, 1798, in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y. His father, Capt. John Tracy, moved with his family to Little Conneauttee, (now Washington township,) Erie County, in 1799, and thence, in 1801, to Waterford. He commenced as boy in the active business of teaming for his father between the head of navigation on French Creek and Erie. This business was active in 1812, 1813, and 1814 during the war, as army and navy stores for Perry's fleet and Harrison's Army were carried on this route from Pittsburg, and he, with B. B. Vincent, the sons of 'Squire Boyd and other Waterford boys, took their first lessons in inland transportation with ox teams over stump roads cut through the woods. Mr. Tracy came to Erie when eighteen or nineteen years old as clerk, and later was in business there alone as a merchant. He was one of the Directors of the United States branch bank at Erie, and also of the old Erie Bank. He took an active interest in the Erie Extension Canal Company, and was a contractor in building the Elk Creek Aqueduct, and was subsequently a director for many years. Mr. Tracy was one of the contractors on the New-York and Erie Railroad in the early efforts to build it, and again about the year 1849, when the efforts to resume and finish it were successful. After the suspension of work in the first efforts, he returned to Erie and had the contract with the city to build the road to the docks. He was among the early and active workers to start the Erie and North-east Railroad, and was one of the contractors in its construction in 1849 and 1850. When completed, he continued to be a Director to 1853, when he was elected President of the company, and so continued until the company was consolidated with the Buffalo and State Line Company under the name of the Buffalo and Erie Company. When this company was consolidated with the Cleveland and Erie Road under the name of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, he was a Director of the new company, and when this company was consolidated with the Toledo and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, he subsequently became a Director and continued in that office until his death. He was also a Director of the Erie City Railway Company, of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and of the Rock Island Railroad Company.

Since the conclusion of his more active duties of railroad construction, Mr. Tracy has been more particularly engaged in farming. His large farms in West Millcreek, Harborcreek, and Fairview townships are among the best and most thoroughly cultivated of any in the county. Tracts of stumps and bogs and broken woods have been transformed into beautiful fields of grass and grain under his thorough management and the magic power of his oversight.

CONVERSIONS IN RUSSIA.

Tracy Turnerelli writes to the editor of the London *Standard*: "We live in a wonderful age, and the account the papers are giving us of the conversion in twenty-four hours of 50,000 'Uniates' in Poland to Russian orthodoxy would alone prove it to be so. I happen to know something of these matters myself, having personally assisted, *nolens volens*, at the 'edifying' conversion of about 2,000 Tchouvash peasants in the Government of Kazan, made 'Christians,' not in twenty-four, but in less than four hours. The Tchouvash—whose customs and religious ceremonies I have described in my work on Kazan—were pagans. The Emperor Nicholas determined to convert these unbelievers to Russian Christianity; so on a given day, a regiment of Cossacks, armed with whips—the Governor General, the high clergy, and other great officials presiding—and a sufficient supply of cannon, muskets, pikes, and bayonets in the rear, the task of 'conversion' began—*id est*, the task of scourging; and so effectually were these Christian arguments applied, *ad hominem*, that on bended knees, full of zeal, fervor, and gratitude, the Tchouvash peasants kissed the cross, signed their names with a 'cross' also, *ça va sans dire*, and went to their homes with bleeding backs, blessing 'the white Tzar' for the benefit done them and heaven. But that I had better not touch on.

A few months later, when they had received full instructions in Christian doctrines, I chanced to visit one of the 'converted' Tchouvash Christian villages. A crowd of hirsute Christians of the race were gathered round me. 'You believe in Jesus, God the Son?' said I. 'Oh, yes, master, we do indeed—indeed we do,' and the Cossack whips floated before their eyes when they answered my question. 'And in God the Father also?' I inquired. The crowd were puzzled, bewildered, terrified at the answer they had to make. At length one gray beard, evidently an authority among them, came forward, and said gravely and solemnly, 'What, master? Is the old man still alive?' Not being able to persuade themselves that the Son could reign even in heaven until the Father had ceased to live and breathe there. This was 'Russian conversion' and 'Russian instruction,' and as these 50,000 converts will no doubt find a place in history it will be well if the 'methods of conversion' adapted were coupled with it.

THE MEMORY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

"One of the Public" writes to the editor of the London *Times*: "Are the public aware that Lady Franklin, the aged widow of Sir John Franklin, asked, as the only favor she has ever sought from the Government, that her husband's nephew, and the last representative of his name, Mr. Willingham Franklin, should be appointed one of the two sub-lieutenants on the Arctic Expedition, and has been refused? If there were any grounds for this refusal personal to Mr. Franklin it might be justified as a painful necessity in the interests of the service; but there are none. He is in excellent health, and stands as high as regards energy and professional ability as any officer of his standing. Considering the debt due to Lady Franklin by the country for the life dearest to her lost in its service, and for the ceaseless sacrifices which she made to discover the fate of her husband and his companions, a debt which has never received the slightest public acknowledgment, considering also that she has contributed, or, at least, offered to contribute, £1,000 toward the cost of this very expedition, and that the favor she asked was only that another Franklin should be permitted to risk his life in the same service which cost her husband his, this refusal is a positive outrage, and she has felt it so keenly that her health, already failing under the pressure of age and sorrow, has been dangerously affected by it. I cannot but hope that when these facts are known they will raise a feeling in the public which will force the Admiralty to reconsider their determination, and to find for young Franklin the place in the expedition to which his name, worthily borne, entitles him."

A RATHER MEAN ADVANTAGE.

A party was given in Boston, not long since, that was marked by a peculiar specialty. It was called a "majority party," and no lady guest was allowed to be present who was over twenty-one years of age. The condition of admittance to the gay assembly was publicly stated, and the exact ages of those invited were closely criticised, but when the guests assembled, some unusually mature representatives of twenty-one years were found among them. Women are not always kind in covering up each other's foibles, and a member of this class, the daughter of a clergyman, was sure that one of her companions had seen more years than the number allowed. Her father had baptized the young lady whose age was the subject of criticism, and an examination of the baptismal register plainly showed that the lady's age was twenty-five.

MARRYING A WIDOWER.

A widow relates in the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* how, twenty years since, she married a widower, and after a year's happy union he died, and just as he was breathing his last, raised his arms as if to embrace some object, and exclaimed, "My darling! my wife! Mary, I come!" That, she says, was a blow at her heart. However, it does not seem to have discouraged her on the widower question, for after the lapse of a year she gave her whole heart to another widower and married him, and for years was happy. But the husband changed, and, deserting her, left a note which read: "Madge, it is no fault of either yours or mine, but I go in search of kindred spirits, by the expressed commands of my angel wife. She has spoken to me, and bids me to keep myself free from all earthly ties."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE OBTAINS $1,050—OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS ASKED—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Work is progressing slowly on the walls of the ruined building in Duane street, a small gang of men being engaged in unloading the third floor of the immense mass of rubbish which has lain on it since the fire on Jan. 12. Mr. Snook, the architect, says that he considered that the pressure of such a weight would serve as a sort of ballast, and would help to obviate any danger of the walls falling. A pulley has been fixed to a beam in an upper story, and the rubbish is being taken down by the single basketfull. Daniel Costello, of No. 607 First avenue, one of the workmen engaged on the building, was struck on the head by a falling brick, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

The bodies of the five persons who lost their lives on Thursday night were yesterday taken to Calvary Cemetery, whither they were followed by long processions of carriages containing mourners and friends. In the mortuary chapel of the cemetery the services of the Church were read by the attending priest.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the district was held yesterday afternoon, at which a report was called for from the subcommittee appointed to start a subscription list. The list was reported, and additions were made on the spot till the following amounts were realized: William Walsh, $250; Patrick Lysaght, $100; Jeremiah Murphy, $50; William P. Kirk, $50; George Middleton, $50; Martin J. Keese, $50; John Morrissey, $100; Charles M. Clancy, $50; Thomas P. Walsh, $50; Andrew J. White, $50; John Von Glahn, $50; Harry Howard, $25; Owen Fallon, $25; James Dunphy, $25; Diedrich Knabe, $25; John Tierney, $10; T. J. O'Donoghue, $10; Stephen F. Rice, $10; Thomas McGrath, $10; George C. Middleton, $10; James J. Wynne, $10; John Kennedy, $5; James H. Londergan, $5; Andrew Lindberg, $10; John Shea, $10; Patrick Crowley, $5, and Cash, $5; total, $1,050. A discussion was started as to how the money should be applied, and was settled by Mr. Thomas P. Walsh, who said, "Give it to Father Curran. The people will have more faith in a clergyman than in a politician." A committee, consisting of Judge Clancy and Messrs. William P. Kirk, George C. Middleton, and Harry Howard, was appointed to draw up resolutions of sympathy with the families of the deceased. Mr. Keese wanted the committee instructed to watch the investigation, and see that the proper parties were censured. This was left to the committee's discretion. Further contributions are requested by the committee, and will be received by the Treasurer, Alderman Lysaght, No. 27 City Hall place. A solemn requiem mass is to be held in St. Peter's Church at 10 A. M. to-day by Father Curran.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday issued subpœnas for a number of persons, summoning them to attend at the Coroner's office at 10 A. M. to-day, and give their testimony in regard to the disaster which occurred at St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening last. Among those subpœnaed are Mr. James M. Shaw, the owner of the building, a portion of which fell on the roof of the church; John B. Snook, the architect; Rev. Father Curran, the Pastor of the church; Rev. Father Flynn, the Assistant Pastor; Roundsman Muldoon, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and James J. Wynne, telegraph operator at the Central Police office, who were in the church when the accident occurred, and a number of others. The inquest will be commenced at 10 A. M. promptly, and will be continued from day to day until completed. The Coroner is determined to give the case a most thorough investigation.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE COURTS.

The March term of the court commences to-day. The names of the Judges who are to serve during the term in the various branches of the State Civil and Criminal Courts appear at the head of the calendars of causes to be tried in those courts, which are printed elsewhere. Among the causes of public interest which are expected to be tried in one of the circuits of the Supreme Court are those brought by J. McBride Davidson, the safe manufacturer, for safes furnished to "Mike" Morton, Thomas Coman, Mr. Canary, and Walter Roche in the palmy days of the now broken "Ring." In the Special Term of the same court is expected to commence to-morrow, before Judge Van Brunt, the trial of the case of Riggs against Pursell, to foreclose a mortgage on the Park Theatre, in this City, the testimony in and result of which may prove of interest to gentlemen interested in theatrical management. It is anticipated also that a motion will be made early in the term to advance on the calendar the suit brought on behalf of the City to recover $11,000,000 from the late "Boss" of Tammany, moneys charged to have been unlawfully abstracted from the Municipal Treasury. In the appeal of the "Boss" from his criminal conviction growing out of these same moneys, it is also anticipated a decision will be rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term. The appeal was argued at the beginning of the last term of the court, and a portion of the time during the interval, as rumor has had it, Judge Westbrook has been engaged in writing the opinion of the court at his quiet retreat at Kingston. In one of the criminal courts an opportunity will be afforded to Templeton, who was convicted of a felonious assault on his wife, to prove his insanity at the time of the commission of the act which resulted in his conviction. Templeton, it will be remembered, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, but an appeal having been taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court by his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, the judgment was reversed and a new trial granted. Again, and at least for the present term, it will be necessary to adjourn the trial of Scannel, who is charged with the murder of "Tommy" O'Donohue, his senior counsel being engaged in the Tilton-Beecher libel suit. This, however, will not relieve the courts from having several important cases of homicide to try during the term, the steady current of crime having furnished several more recent cases of that character. Recent action of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the February term indicates that the Grand Jury of the same court for the present term may be called upon to give attention to those who furnish the sinews of war to the policy dealers.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATION.

At a meeting of the General Committee in charge of the dedication of the New Masonic Hall, which is to take place in June next, held on Saturday evening at the temple, the following subcommittees, having been approved by M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master, were announced:

Printing and Advertising—John C. Boak, John F. Baldwin, Horace C. Sawtille, Joseph F. Waring, Frederick Mohr.

Programme and Music—Henry A. Richey, Samuel C. Seaman, John Griffin, Edward T. McGoun, Isaac Simonson, Augustus Collier, Henry V. Meyers.

Banquet—Charles K. Hyde, Henry S. Knapp, William T. Woodruff, Isaac B. Conover, Isaac H. Brown, Joseph A. Levy, George J. Green, Edward L. Gaul, John W. Huchting.

Procession—H. Clay Preston, George A. Phelan, James Maxwell, E. M. L. Ellers, Levi Samuels.

Correspondence—Mortimer C. Addoms, James M. Austin, George H. Raymond, John P. Roberts, Alexander Mack.

Transportation—William Scott, Isaac H. Brown, Antonio Gonzales, William J. McDonald, Albert H. Dakin.

Decoration—Charles D. Brown, Charles Roome, John J. Crane, John T. Conover, Z. Dederick.

Estimates—Zachariah Dederick, John C. Boak, Henry A. Richey, James E. Morison, Charles K. Hyde, Lewis J. Bellone, Jr., Mortimer C. Addoms, H. Clay Preston, William Scott, Charles D. Brown.

Finance—Lewis J. Bellini, Jr., George Van Vleet, Henry Clay Lanius.

Reception—James E. Morison, Henry D. Walker, C. F. L. Hohenthal, Charles R. Doane, James L. Leeds, Claudius B. Conant, John M. Rowel, John C. Boak, Charles K. Hyde, John F. Baldwin, Mortimer C. Addoms, Henry S. Knapp, John D. Prince, George F. Burn, Isaac B. Conover, James L. Smith, Jerome Buck, William Scott, E. L. Gaul, Garrett J. Garretson, John P. Roberts, Daniel Cameron, Daniel W. Talcott, Joseph J. Couch, Willard C. Black, Daniel Sickels, Robert McCoy.

Treasurer—John T. Conover. Address Masonic Temple, Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.

HOW TO KEEP HYDRANTS FROM FREEZING.

Mr. John Y. Culyer, the Chief Engineer of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, proposes a plan for preventing the freezing of street hydrants, the main features of which are, that they shall be placed below the surface of the sidewalk and be inclosed by either a brick chamber or cast-iron cylinder, so that they can be easily gotten at. At the bottom of the chamber a pipe is to be placed leading to the sewer, by which all the water remaining in the hydrant after it is closed will be immediately conveyed away, and as all the water is admitted to the hydrant by a valve four feet six inches below the surface, there will be no chance for the water to freeze at that point. But as all hydrants are provided with a self-acting valve, by which the water above the main valve is removed after the hydrant is closed, it sometimes happens that this valve does not act, and this arrangement is intended to remedy the defect. Around the upper part of the hydrant it is proposed to place a perforated ring of gas-pipe, connected with the gas main, so that in cold weather the gas may be lighted and the hydrants surrounded by a circle of fire that will prevent any chance of freezing, or will remove any accumulation of ice and keep them in condition for immediate use. It is held that the ordinary supervision of the firemen will serve to keep the hydrants so constructed in the most efficient condition for use at the smallest cost.

THE EXCISE LAW ENFORCED.

The Sunday provisions of the Excise law were generally enforced yesterday by the Police throughout the City. On Saturday night the Police Captains notified the liquor dealers in their various precincts to keep their places closed, and informed them that they would be arrested if found selling liquor. The orders received from the Police were quite generally obeyed, and the great majority of the liquor dealers kept their front doors closed and windows covered. A number of arrests for selling liquor were made in the lower precincts, but not a single arrest for that offense was reported in the Eighth, Fourteenth, or Fifteenth precincts.

On Saturday night Patrick Waters and John Waters, of No. 19 Mott street; Annie Hendry, No. 55 Baxter street; Henry Cordes and Henry F. Cordes, No. 39 Elm street, and Maria Nixon, of No. 44 Baxter street, were arrested on information given by Inspector Wendover, of the Board of Excise, that they were engaged in selling liquor without license. Yesterday morning Charles Steneck, of No. 176 West street; Herman F. Meyer, No. 269 Greenwich street; John C. Creed, No. 190 Bowery, and John Gerken, No. 167 West street, were arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. All the prisoners were brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and were held in $100 bail each for examination.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

NO CHANGES DURING THE WEEK—THE SARATOGA COMPACT STILL OBSERVED.

No change of any local importance has occurred during the past week in the relative positions of the two railroad companies engaged in what is known as the railroad war. The Pennsylvania Central has steadily maintained the rates of freight and passage agreed upon at Saratoga with the Erie and the New-York Central, while the Baltimore and Ohio has kept up the sale of through tickets to the West at the reduced rates fixed at the beginning of the trouble, and has continued to take freight at contract prices. Thus far no action seems to have been taken in the matter, by either the Erie or New-York Central, beyond sustaining the course of the Pennsylvania Road by a steady adherence to their tariff rates. It is said, however, that the opposition has had the effect to materially reduce their sales of tickets. A gentleman connected with railroad interests in this City told a TIMES reporter on Saturday that, in his opinion, at least two-thirds of the through tickets to the West procured in New-York were sold by the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio. How long the other roads would be willing to stand it was a question only to be answered by them.

It has been understood that Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio, has declined to place tickets on commission at the hotel offices. This, it is said, is not because he would not like to do so, but because he feels that his company is bound not to take that course, by reason of an agreement entered into with the three great trunk lines, when he was in Europe last year, by Mr. John King, Jr., the Vice President of the road. The hotel agents seem to be convinced that no favorable action is to be expected from this line, and propose to meet early this week to determine upon what course they will pursue to endeavor to obtain a renewal of their business.

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT RESIGNS.

Commissioner Van Nort is to send his resignation of the position of Commissioner of Public Works to Mayor Wickham to-day. In answer to the inquiries of a TIMES reporter last evening, Mr. Van Nort said:

"I have worked hard and faithfully to thoroughly organize the Department of Public Works on an economical and efficient basis, and I believe I have succeeded. I was willing to be held responsible for the discharge of my official duties as Commissioner, so long as there was proper legislation looking to the needs of the department, but I can hope for no such legislation under the Tammany régime, and am not willing to be held responsible for the working of a department which my political opponents are determined to try to cripple in order to give a plausible excuse for an attempt to remove and supersede me."

Mr. Van Nort was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in December, 1871. At the time of his appointment he was Controller of the Department of Parks, with which he had been connected thirteen years, winning the respect and esteem of his associates in a high degree. Previous to his connection with the Department of Parks he had held office in 1856 under Joel T. Headley, Secretary of State, and in 1857 under Lorenzo Burroughs, State Controller, and was Deputy Clerk in the Legislature for a short period. These are all the public positions he has held.

CRITICISM OF THE ALMSHOUSE METHODS.

The second of a series of monthly meetings of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, held for the purpose of giving information about the work of the organization in the public institutions of the City and adjacent islands took place last evening in the Chapel of Calvary Church. After the opening religious exercises, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Bishop Potter introduced Rev. Mr. French, one of the missionaries of the society, who gave some noteworthy facts regarding the treatment of the Almshouse inmates. After describing the location of that institution on Blackwell's Island, he observed that it was very unfortunate that it should be situated where it is. The shadows of the two great criminal institutions of the island lap over it and throw their criminal character over every person in it. The chapel, in which the services of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches are held, is about 350 feet from the building, and is not easily reached by the old decrepit people. It is occupied almost constantly by the Roman Catholics, whose pictures hang upon the walls, and whose confessional and altar decorations take up considerable of the space. The mode of disposing of the dead, he said, was a disgrace to Christianity. The moment an inmate dies his body is unceremoniously conveyed to the dead-house, and thence to Potter's Field. If a minister is at hand he is called by the authorities, but if not the body is disposed of in a manner befitting a brute beast. If an appropriation could not be obtained from the City for a decent hearse and a mortuary chapel, it seemed to the speaker that it was the duty of the Church people to take steps to provide them. In concluding his address Mr. French read the following statistics showing the population of the Almshouse: During 1874 there were sent to the institution 2,173 persons; last January the inmates numbered 576 males and 475 females, including forty-five blind persons and fifty-four incurables. Of the entire number 105 were native; 250 acknowledged the Protestant faith, and 1,070 the Roman Catholic. The library consisted of 600 volumes, and the average number of readers, sixty-five. Bishop Potter, at the close of the missionary's address, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of continuing with more perseverance the work among the poor.

GAMBLERS PUNISHED WITH A REPRIMAND.

On Saturday night, Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid on the gambling-house No. 153 Bleecker street, kept by Charles Hall, and arrested sixty persons. The company was composed of all colors and [illegible]tionalities, and the games being played were qui[illegible] various, embracing faro, keno, hazard, red and black, "sweat," and many others. William May, who was dealing, was also arrested. The prisoners were all locked up in the station-house over night, and were brought before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The proprietor, Charles Hall, and his dealer, William May, were held in $1,500 bail each, and the other prisoners were discharged with a reprimand.

A RUFFIAN'S ASSAULT.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening Charles Blair, a negro, fifty years of age, residing at No. 42 Wooster street, entered the apartments of Jane Clark, a white woman, living in the same house, she being asleep in bed at the time, and attempted a gross outrage upon her. The woman resisted him, whereupon Blair stabbed her twice in the head and twice in the arm with a penknife. Her cries for assistance brought Delia Torbett, who lives in the same house, to the scene. Blair then turned upon her, and stabbed her in the head. Both the women were severely injured. The ruffian then fled from the house, but was pursued and captured by Roundsman Foley, of the Eighth Precinct. The women were attended by Police Surgeon Dorn, and Blair was locked up, and will be taken to court to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George L. Fox, the pantomimist, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Max Strakosch and Signor E. Muzio are at the Everett House.

Mlle. Marie Heilbron and Congressman Elect G. A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Union Square Hotel.

John M. Wilson, United States Consul at Bremen; Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City; and Dr. Blum, of the Austrian Legation, at Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A SCHOOLBOY'S REVENGE is ludicrously described by Max Adeler in the *New-York Weekly* of this week.—*Phunny Phellow.*

IF IT WAS possible to go through life without once taking a cold many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs

Made water-tight or no charge. Call or address N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the choicest perfumes of nature.

Before engaging examine Dr. Levett's Patent improvement for artificial teeth, occupying small space, leaving the soft palate unobstructed, teeth firmer in position. Letters and testimonials from distinguished citizens. No. 52 West 28th st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

HOTCHKISS—TROWBRIDGE.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., assisted by Rev. George L. Walker, D.D., HENRY L. HOTCHKISS to Miss JANE LOUISA FITCH, daughter of Henry Trowbridge.

DIED.

ALLISON.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 28, of diphtheria, THEODORE TAYLOR, aged 2 years and 11 months, and EDITH, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 15 days, only children of Richard and Mary Allison.

Funeral services on Tuesday, March 2, upon the arrival of the 1:45 P. M. Erie Railway train, foot of Chambers st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AYERS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 25, of typhoid pneumonia, EUNICE, wife of William C. Ayers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, at Plainfield, on Monday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves via New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty st., at 12:40 o'clock.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, of pleuro-pneumonia, MARIANNE GRAY, widow of the late Hon. Alexander W. Bradford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Monday morning, March 1, at 9:30 o'clock.

BOARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., JOANNA, daughter of the late David Board.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 537 Grand av., between Gates and Greene avs., on Monday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

BENSEL.—Suddenly, Feb. 27, BROWNLEE BENSEL, son of James B. and Maria M. Bensel, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, St. Nicholas av., corner of 155th st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Train leaves Thirtieth street depot for 152d st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRIGGS.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Isaac V. Briggs, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 235 East 124th st., Wednesday, March 3, at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, for interment.

CLARK.—On Friday last, after a short illness, REBECCA A. CLARK, widow of the late Henry E. Clark, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. George Clark, No. 112 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday next, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves 42d st. at 10:30 A. M.

☞ Boston and Albany papers please copy.

CURTIS.—In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11, of peritonitis, WEART PUTNAM CURTIS, in the 28th year of his age, eldest son of A. and E. B. Curtis, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Arnold, No. 113 East 14th st., on Monday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

ELLIOTT.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 27, of diphtheria, KATE CONDIT, daughter of W. P. and Sarah A. Elliott, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral at the residence of Richard Allison, Esq., on Tuesday, March 2, on the arrival of the 1:45 P. M. Erie Railway train, foot of Chambers street.

HALLETT.—On Feb. 27, 1875, at his residence, Maspeth, Long Island, THOMAS HALLETT, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, March 2. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

HAVILAND.—At Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, ANN, wife of Charles H. Haviland, and daughter of Samuel Haviland, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, March 2, at 10:30 o'clock, from Christ Church. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

HINCHMAN.—At Dover, N. J., Saturday morning, Feb. 27, 1875, SUSAN G., wife of G. M. Hinchman, aged 77 years and 10 days.

Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Dover, N. J., Wednesday, March 3, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

HART.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, JULIA G., eldest daughter of Ruth T. Hart and William Hart, deceased.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, March 1, at 2 P. M., from No. 124 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HIBBARD.—At his residence in this City on Friday evening, Feb. 26, Dr. WILLIAM HIBBARD, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d st. and 4th av., on Monday, March 1, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., Feb. 26, HELENA JOSEPHENE, only child of George H. and Josephene E. Hoyt, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents at Stamford, Conn., on Monday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M.

LEONARD.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, Feb 28, of erysipelas, after an illness of one week, FRANCIS LEONARD, aged 82 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 25 DeKalb av., Tuesday, March 2, at 2 P. M.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

MACY.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, BENJAMIN CORLIES, aged 20 years, son of the late Benjamin C. Macy.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 45 Lafayette place, on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1875.

COMPANY ORDERS No. 5.—It is the painful duty of the Commandant to announce the death of your late comrade, BENJAMIN C. MACY. Members will assemble at the armory at 9:45 A. M., Tuesday, March 2, in civilian dress, crape on left arm, to attend the funeral.

By order of Capt. LENTILHON.

J. H. LIVINGSTON, First Sergeant.

NEVINS.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, JOHN R., son of John R. and Frances Nevins, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 2,062 3d av., on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 10 A. M.

PERY.—At the Jumel Mansion, on Washington Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875, PAUL GUILLAUME RAYMOND PERY, Esq., in the 42d year of his age.

Solemn requiem high mass will be sung in St. Elizabeth's Church, Fort Washington, on Wednesday, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and intimate friends of deceased are invited to meet at the mansion at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day. Carriages will be in waiting at the stations at 152d st., and Fort Washington, to meet the 10:30 A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, from 30th st.

PROVOOST.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM PROVOOST, in his 73d year.

Funeral on Wednesday, March 3, at St. Peter's Church. Notice of the hour hereafter.

SPRINGSTEEN.—Suddenly at Greeley, Colorado, Jan. 20, 1875, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EVERT S. SPRINGSTEEN, of this City, in the 28th year of his age, son of John S. and Clarissa Springsteen, of Schodack, N. Y.

Funeral services were held at Greeley, Jan. 26. Interment at Schodack, March 1.

WELLS.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of William Floyd Jones, South Oyster Bay, Long Island, ELIZA H., widow of Lemuel Wells, in the 93d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, Monday, March 1. On the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from Central Depot, New-York, carriages will be in attendance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY,
Secretary and Controller.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On MONDAY, private library of books. On TUESDAY, large sale of household furniture. On WEDNESDAY, unclaimed packages, American Express Company.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

MILK OF MAGNESIA, TAKEN BEFORE retiring, cleanses the mouth, sweetens the stomach, and insures a comfortable night's rest. Sold by all druggists.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT par, in assorted denominations. Apply at the Cashier's desk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

£1,000 MYSTERIOUS BOOK
IS NOW OUT.
Published by the LITERARY AND ART PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 806 Broadway, entitled the
PRIVATE LIFE OF A KING.
By BANVARD, the artist.
12mo, 666 pages. Price, $2 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM H. BAKER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 P. M., at Head-quarters, No. 163 Mott st. Also a meeting of the Executive Committee at 7:30 o'clock.

T. F. GEARY, President.
JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock.

GILBERT J. HUNTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.

First Monday's Motion Calendar will be called at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
1—Beggs vs. Brown et al.
2—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—In the matter of Clarkson.
5—Penfield, Guardian, &c., vs. James et al.
6—Dusenbury et al. vs. Callahan.
7—Moore vs. Taylor et al.
8—Weetjen et al. vs. The St. P. and P. R. R. Co. et al.
9—Bryan vs. Comstock.
10—Messmoore vs. Black.
11—Rush vs. Marston, impleaded, &c.
12—George the Count Joannes vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
13—Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.
14—Jones vs. Jones.
15—Loughran, Jr., vs. Mathews et al.
16—Bond vs. Smith et al.
17—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Adamset al.
18—Butler et al. vs. Wehle.
19—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.
20—Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.
21—Bergh et al. vs. Busteed et al.
22—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Sur.
23—In the matter of Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
24—Watt vs. Weller.
25—Reid et al. vs. Martin.
26—Vail et al. vs. Laue.

Nos.
27—Selberg, Executrix, vs. Pinner.
28—Crofutt vs. Henry, Sheriff &c.
29—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Adams et al.
30—New vs. Anthony et al.
31—In the matter, &c., of the N. Y. B. Co. to acquire real estate in the City and County of New-York belonging now to Arthur Dupasquia, Trustee, et al.
32—Montgomery vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
33—Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.
34—Kelly vs. Mar. L. & M. Co.
35—Phelan vs. Collendor.
36—Bond vs. Smith et al.
37—Campbell, Adm'x, &c., vs. Hoge, impleaded, &c.
38—Dinsmore et al., Trustees, vs. Adams et al.
39—Same vs. Same.
40—Rusk, &c., vs. Marston et al.
41—Board of Supervisors of N. Y. vs. Miller.
42—De Forest vs. Farley.
43—Baxter vs. Miss., Kan. & T. R. R. Co.
44—Christopher and Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. Cen. Cross-town R. R. Co., of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1—Sutton vs. Davis, &c.
2—People State of N. Y. vs. Erie R. Co.
3—McClosky vs. The Mayor, &c.
4—Howell vs. Moore.
5—Thompson vs. Gould et al.
6—Herlich vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
7—Palmer vs. The Mayor &c.
8—Wright et al. vs. Williams.
9—Skidmore vs. Fuller.
10—Demarest et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
11—Schonberg vs. Hyerdable et al.
12—Leeds vs. Ranson et al.
13—Calvo vs. Davies et al.
14—Phillips et al. vs. Therasson et al.
15—Beach et al. vs. Cohen.
16—Bernhagen vs. Bloom et al.
17—Ocean Nat. Bank N.Y. vs. Carll.
18 Hewson vs. Price et al. Issues of law and fact.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
174—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.

Nos.
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.
99—Harte vs. DeWitt.
159—Odell vs. Odell.
190—Schuster vs. Hudson et al.
199—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. et al.
173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.
206—De Wolf vs. Owen.
208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.
211—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al.
212—Odivine vs. Hurcombe.
215—Pitt vs. Vance.
272—Chris. & Tenth St. R. R. Co. vs. C. Crosstown R. R. Co.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
65—Williamson, trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded, &c.
147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
166—Sharkey vs. Tovrilhon
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
61—Wilkin, executor, vs. Cram.
176—Livingston vs. White.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
2244—Downing vs. The Mayor, &c.
1532—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1200—Hatfield vs. Macy et al.
1202—Same vs. Same.
272—Lewis et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.
1226—Cohen vs. Greis.
676—Winters vs. White et al.
2340—Dickie vs. The Mayor, &c.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
460—Ocean Nat. Bk. N. Y. vs. Waldbridge et al.

Nos.
1324—De Beaulien vs. Stupp.
1006—Griswold, Adm'x, &c., vs. Palmer.
1020—Benedict vs. Stearne.
852—Dunn vs. Murphy.
1228—Eleventh Ward Bk. vs. Steine.
1230—McHarg vs. Stratton.
1234—Whiteside vs. Hyman.
1236—Jardine et al. vs. Rector, &c., St. John's P.E. Church, Yonkers
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.
1240—Metzel vs. Caldwell.
1242—Leary vs. Johnston et al.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Lawrence.

Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
685½—Hollister vs. Englehart et al.
929—Agate vs. Bimis.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
847—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.
2329—Masterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
855—Oberman vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
917—Faris, Sur., vs. Fargo, Pres.
1187—Gouge vs. Palmer.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.
773—Dale vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.

Nos.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
931—Matthews et al. vs. Gumbrecht.
775—Dummer vs. King.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.
835—Dowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.—Calendar for March.

Nos.
1—Newfield vs. Opperman.
2—Smith vs. Fellows.
3—Pollock vs. Brennan.
4—Morgan vs. Holladay.
5—Cousmery et al. vs. Pearsall et al.
6—Johnson vs. William, Executor.
7—Griffith vs. Burk.
8—Goodman vs. Martinett.
9—Trustees Columbia College of N. Y. vs. Lynch et al.
10—Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.
11—Smith vs. Frost.
12—Horner et al. vs. Aborn.
13—McQuade vs. Irwin.
14—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
15—Doyle et al. vs. Lord et al.
16—Roberts vs. White et al., Executors.
17—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
18—Harrison vs. Tincker.
19—Fagnan vs. Knox.
20—Jones vs. Norwood.
21—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.

Nos.
22—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.
23—Blout vs. Rinaldo.
24—Wilson vs. King.
25—Hudson vs. Smith.
26—Sander et al. vs. Hofmann et al.
27—N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
28—Clare vs. Nat. City Bk of New-York.
29—Briggs et al. vs. Partridge et al.
30—Armour vs. Leslie.
31—Mitchell et al., Ex'rs, vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.
32—Fairfax vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
33—Lynes vs. Binns.
34—Baldwin et al. vs. Talmadge.
35—Smith, Sur., &c., vs. Ryan.
36—Moody vs. Andrews et al.
37—Worden vs. Guardian M. Life Ins. Co.
38—Ladd vs. Arkell et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar for March.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Gray vs. Bensel et al.
2—Bensel et al. vs. Gray.
3—Howe vs. Dillon et al.
4—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Fact.
1—Winthrop vs. Levinger.
2—Payne vs. Derby.
3—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States et al.
4—Haas vs. Haas.
5—McKeever vs. McKeever.
6—German Exchange Bank of the City of New-York vs. Myer, &c.
7—Gans vs. Ridgely.
8—Coleman vs. St. John.
9—Coleman vs. Maurer.
10—Coleman vs. Mulford.
11—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
12—Coleman vs. Dixon.
13—Palmer vs. The Humphreys Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company et al.
14—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.

Nos.
15—Stilwell vs. Kelly.
16—Brague vs. Winter.
17—Shether et al. vs. Jacobs.
18—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Rae vs. The Mayor, &c.
20—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
21—Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.
22—Matthews vs. The Mayor, &c.
23—Rauch vs. Rauch.
24—Langbein, Receiver, &c., vs. Racey et al.
25—Andrews vs. Wagner et al.
26—Fitch vs. The Excelsior Manufacturing Co. et al.
27—Emmertz vs. Ambler et al.
28—Green vs Lee (No. 1.)
29—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
30—Meyer vs. Cahoone (No. 1.)
31—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
32—Beringer vs. Vogel.
33—Behr vs. Preiss.
34—Fellows vs. Muller.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Monell, C. J.

Nos.
801—Barbour vs. Thompson.
1255—Davis, Adm'x, vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
937—Pottier & S. M'f'g Co. vs. Lawrence.
941—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
717—Silver et al. vs. Hunter et al.
199—Gibbons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
925—Bird vs. Austin et al.
901—Hanks vs. Stevenson, Jr.
911—Halliday, Adm'x, vs. Watson, et al.
1833—Courtney vs. Baker et al.
699½—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
715—Sterry vs. Doremus et al.
707—Cunningham vs. White et al.
741—Charlick vs. Bryant et al.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
906—Mathez vs. Long.
962—Alexander vs. Oddie
900—Lee vs. Ritcher.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1024—Harlem Bank vs. Oliver.
1030—Brague vs. Lord et al., Ex'r., &c.
1042—Theison vs. Dayton.
1044—Marshall H. C. Co. vs. Lyon.

1086—McGahey vs. Philip et al.
1080—Sturges vs. Wallace.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
1034—Marx vs. Baldwin.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1062—Capen vs. Maltby.
1000—Morton et al. vs. Nudd.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
444—Emmertz vs. Donnelly.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.
961—Schultz vs. De Mackiewicz.
990—Boyd vs. Seger.
1100—National Wood Mfg. Co. vs. Veile.
1143—Murphy vs. O'Connell.
1285—Marthalar vs. Frey et al.

Nos.
1368—Tibbets vs. McCarthy.
1490—Brach vs. Brach.
1535—Martins vs. Carey et al.
2750—Damseaux vs. Clark.
1321—Gilbert vs. Dupins.
1295—North Am. L. Ins. Co. vs. Hartog.
1635—Shapter vs. De Garmo.
2994—Perham vs. Rubenstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1492—Higgins et al. vs. Robinson.
497—Armreidt vs. Doescher.
1211—Du Bois vs. Hull et al.
1494—Lewis vs. Pickhardt.
1590—Chatfield et al. vs. Hopkins et al.
1592—Solomon vs. Lewenthal.
1596—Donair vs. Pfanneschlag.

Nos.
2308—Balliard vs. Moore.
2846—Davis vs. Harrison et al.
1600—Collins vs. Murphy.
1605—Neville vs. Hand.
1606—Neville vs. Keamy.
1607—Neville vs. Ministree.
1505—Roth vs. Ropers et al.
1505—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2444—Fellows vs. Randel et al.
2664—Bade et al. vs. Hollman.
3047—Steamer Coal Co. vs. Craighead.
3064—Kuhn vs. Moses et al.
2901—Namesen vs. Newburger.
63—Lynch vs. Tobias.
1741—Townsend vs. Barbor.

Nos.
3124—Mayer et al. vs. Stoesell.
3031—Kenyon vs. McManus.
3149—Thurston vs. Gillette.
3079—Webb et al. vs. Velondios.
1348—McDonald vs. Fox.
2504—Lewenson vs. Heyman.
2869—Pleuss vs. Cohman.
2531—Lee vs. Mamner.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Calendar for March.

Motions and Appeals from Orders—Off January Term.
Nos.
1—Stoppani vs. Gottsberger.
2—Geery et al. vs. Geery et al.
3—Connor vs. Bernheimer.
4—Leetch vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
5—Reade vs. Gould.
6—Davis et al. vs. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
7—Guiterman vs. Liverpool, New York and Phil. SS. Co.
8—Matter of the petition of Fincke.
9—McGuire vs. N. Y. Cen. and Hud. R. R. Co.
10—Gratton vs. Weeks.
11—Neuendorpf vs. Duryea et al.
12—Matter of Colah, a lunatic.
13—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Same vs. Same.
16—Andes Ins. Co. of Cincinnati vs. Loehr.
17—Nagle vs. Stagg.
18—McIntyre, by g'd'n, vs. McIntyre.
19—Devoe vs. Nutter.
20—Coulter vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
21—Green vs. Smith.
22—Herman vs. Blee.
23—Fagan vs. Langdon.
24—Kuuast et al. vs. Husted et al.
New Issues.
25—Equitable Life Ass. Soc. of the U. S. vs. Stevens et al.
26—(No. 1) Ehald vs. McSherry.
27—(No. 2) Same vs. Same.
28—Morgan vs. Morgan.
29—Kramery vs. Zwickert.
30—Hans vs. Simpson.
31—Delan vs. Havemeyer.
32—Morris vs. Hiler.
33—Schreyer vs. Schreyer
34—Kochneke vs. Ross.
35—Shield vs. Stewart.
36—The People ex rel. McKown vs. Green, Comp. et al.
37—Schott vs. Wright.
38—Miller vs. Burke.
39—Sanderson vs. Peabody et al.
40—Coe vs. Cassidy.
41—Foster vs. McMullen et al.
42—Booth et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
43—Seligman et al. vs. S. & N. Ala. R. R. Co.
44—Dixon vs. Schiffer.
45—Angevine vs. Sandford et al.
46—McDonough vs. McDonough.
47—McCombs et al. vs. Norbury.
48—Garrison vs. Burroughs.
49—Treadway vs. Longstreet et al.
50—Taylor vs. Phillips.
51—McMahar vs. The Mayor, &c.
52—Nelligan vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Zulick vs. Markham et al.
54—Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.
55—Agate vs. Lowenbein et al.
56—Heyward vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
57—McGown et al. vs. Sinclair et al.
58—Miller vs. Sampter.
59—Murphy et al. vs. Buckman.
60—Lewis et al. vs. Tucker.
61—Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.
62—Harrington vs. Libby.
63—Costigon vs. Huyler.
Appeals from this Court and Referees' Reports. Off and down January term.
64—National Bank of Rutland vs. Howe.
65—Howell vs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
66—Lagrave vs. The Mayor, &c.
67—Alves vs. Cadwalader.
68—Reff vs. Phyfe et al.
69—Weir vs. The Mayor, &c.
New Issues.
70—Gillespie vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—Kuymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
72—Angevine vs. Crommelin et al.
73—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
74—Cachman vs. Martin et al.
75—Same vs. Same.
76—Same vs. Same.
77—Same vs. Same.
78—Same vs. Same.
79—Same vs. Same.
80—Int. Life Ins. & T. Co. vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
81—Wintengham vs. Dibble.

Nos.
82—Geery et al. vs. Geery.
83—Grinnell vs. Kirtland et al.
84—Gallet vs. Nichols.
85—Johnson vs. Judkins.
86—Diliber vs. Bachman.
87—Gifford vs. Waters et al.
88—Koepp vs. Foehrnbach et al.
89—May, by Guardian, vs. Bennett.
90—Graf vs. Poerschke.
Appeals from Marine and Inferior Courts, off and down January Term.
91—Kulenkamp vs. Rorke et al.
92—Voorhies vs. Kingsland.
93—Kissam et al. vs. Bensel.
94—Marquand vs. Ryerson.
95—Beaumont vs. Mackey.
96—Sullivan vs. Lalor.
97—Connolly vs. McArdle.
98—Hoffman vs. Green.
99—Schleifer vs. Voelker.
100—Hatfield vs. O'Connor.
101—Kennedy vs. Hough.
102—Marks vs. White.
103—Dreckman vs. Lowey.
104—Chrisfield et al. vs. Rudolphy.
105—McVey, Jr., vs. The Mayor.
106—Frank et al. vs. Convert et al.
107—Duperat vs. Behan.
108—Morange vs. Levy.
109—Morange vs. Cassigne.
110—McDermott vs. Canton.
111—Doran vs. Thacker.
112—Morange vs. Marvin Safe Co.
113—Remington S. M. Co. vs. Dodger.
114—Crow vs. Clute.
115—Smith vs. Simmes.
116—Dickson vs. Fugarl.
117—Lefevre et al. vs. Jacobs.
118—Pickert vs. Kalll.
119—Leon vs. Kimball.
120—Smith vs. Reed.
121—Dimond vs. Coddington.
122—Sedgwick vs. Morch.
123—Thiel vs. Knoeppel.
124—Clark et al. vs. Wheeler, Jr.
125—Cantrell vs. Conner, Sheriff.
126—Same vs. Same.
127—Same vs. Same.
128—Gurtner vs. Glaser.
129—Mathot vs. Losere, (two cases.)
130—Beaumont vs. Murphy
131—Leddy et al. vs. Thain.
132—Platz vs. Klein.
New Issues.
133—Simpson vs. Brennan et al.
134—Killian vs. Golding.
135—Gold and Stock Tel. Co. vs. Pelletreau & Raynor Chro., Lith., Bind'g & Print'g Co.
136—Wood vs. Salter.
137—Guston vs. Schwab.
138—Burke vs. Hinsdale.
139—Tucker et al. vs. Perry
140—Mitchell, Vance & Co. vs. Waite.
141—Bathelot vs. Eggert.
142—Knowlton vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
143—Epstein vs. Simon et al.
144—Dalton vs. Lyons.
145—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Hazlett et al.
146—Mason vs. Hazlett et al., (No. 1.)
147—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
148—Schneider vs. Weber.
149—Winslow vs. Johnson.
150—Heath vs. Hubbell.
151—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
152—Annan vs. Richey et al.
153—Johnston vs. Gill et al.
154—Flichtenberg vs. Pallez.
155—Burkart et al. vs. Hartog.
156—Story vs. Yerby.
157—Menges vs. Laytius et al.
158—Edelsten vs. Strange.
159—Manning vs. Hiver.
160—Hartung vs. Bruns.
161—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
162—McDonald vs. Anderson.
163—Shelton, Jr., vs. Maher.
164—Carroll vs. Malone.
165—Steinfels vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
166—Iskiyan vs. Dimick.
167—Hulin vs. Smith.
168—Mead vs. Baldwin.
169—Bonner vs. Mentz.
170—Dunken vs. Bischoff et al.
171—Norton vs. Walsh.
172—Taylor vs. Walsh et al.
173—Mfrs. and Builders' Bank vs. Kiersted et al.
174—Welsh vs. Walsh et al.
175—Leach vs. Nash.
176—Conroy vs. Twenty-third St. R. Co.
177—Curnen vs. Slade.
178—Rowe Truss Co. vs. Brewer.
179—Caldwell vs. Marsh.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until March 3, at 3 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1217—Wallace vs. McKenzie.
708—Knapp vs. Meiggs.
1386—Sistere vs. Mech's & Trad. Savings Inst.
1368—Roeder vs. Sheehy.
896—Sheran vs. Farley.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
251½—Tolman vs. Conner.

Nos.
275—Golde vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2021—Shimmel vs. Erie Railway Company.
494—Wilson vs. Olmstead.
509—Mandel vs. Hodgson.
1115—Weed vs. Burt.
844½—Berghaus vs. Lewis
1402—Hyman vs. Murphy.
1215—Greer vs. Gould.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Broderick and Thomas McGuire, burglary.
Julius Ackerman and Jacob Jascher, burglary.
Patrick Carlos, burglary.
Henry J. Helms, forgery.
John L. Carpenter, forgery.
Herman Richardt, forgery.
Heloise Augelle and Demas Reintjes, grand larceny.
Michael Hall, grand larceny.

William Keating, grand larceny.
Richard Fleming, grand larceny.
Thomas Hamilton, grand larceny.
Henry Snellback, obscene literature.
Mary Butler, petit larceny.
John Morrissy and Dennis Morrissy, felonious assault and battery.

A CENTENARIAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Mary White, of Braintree, Mass., completed her 100th year on Thursday, 25th inst. Mrs. White is able to count children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren among her numerous descendants. Five generations sat down together to tea in her house on Thursday. She still retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, and although rather feeble of late, still enjoys a good share of health. Her memory in particular is represented to be especially strong, and she is as much interested in the current news of the day, and converses upon its various topics, from the grasshopper plague to the ice embargo, with as much correctness and interest as a person of half her years.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Saturday, Feb. 27, William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward Hartnagle, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 94.9, No. 453 East Tenth street, north side, 80 feet east of Avenue D, for $10,000 to E. J. Healy. The legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to the 12th inst. Nothing further in the way of real estate business was done.

The market during the past week has been more active that for months, and the property offered at auction has not only been disposed of with greater ease, but better prices, in some cases, than were expected have been obtained. It is to be hoped that this improvement will continue to be shown, for during the present week a great deal of valuable realty is billed for sale, and, in this connection, we would call special attention to the auction in charge of A. H. Muller & Son, which is to be held on Thursday, at which an unusually extensive list of property will be offered.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction during the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 27, amounts to $678,111, as against $722,785, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate value of City property sold at public sale during the month of February was $1,668,252, while in January the figures were $1,135,595.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales thus far noticed for the present week, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) March 1.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19.7 by 68.4, No. 348 East Twelfth street, south side, between First and Second avenues.

Tuesday, March 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., special guardian's sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 100, No. 276 Seventh avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-sixth street; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with six lots of land, together forming a plot in size 75 by 199.10, three of the plots being on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, and three on One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, (rears adjoining.) 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Executrix sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.1 by 100, No. 169 Lexington avenue, east side, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 265 feet west of Avenue A; also, similar sales, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Wednesday, March 3.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 315 Delancey street, south side, fifty feet west of Goerck street; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots together in size 56.5 by 100, on Washington square, north-east corner of Fourth street.

By Samuel Kreizer, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.3 by 68, No. 132 Second avenue, north-east corner of St. Mark's place.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving, Esq., Referee, of the brick store, with lot 23 by 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about sixty feet north of Fletcher street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Commissioner's sale of the right, title, and interest of the late Gerardus De Forrest in and to the water right bulkland and land under water, 51 by 85 by 50, on West street, west side, commencing at the north-east corner of North Moore street; also, one lot, 26.9 by 75.4 and 28.6, on West street, north-west corner of Harrison street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the right, title, and interest of N. J. Burchell in and to one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue.

Thursday, March 4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Adon Smith, deceased, of the following valuable improved property: Three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 100, Nos. 587, 589, and 591 Third avenue, east side, 65 feet south of Thirty-ninth street; one five-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 662 Third avenue, north-west corner of Fortieth street; one five-story brick building, with lot 20.5 by 100, No. 683 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-third street; three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 693, 695, and 697 Third avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fourth street; one five-story brick building, with lot 20.5 by 80, No. 679 Third avenue, south-east corner of Forty-third street; three brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 671, 673, and 675 Third avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-third street; four five-story brick buildings, with lots each 23 by 72, Nos. 161, 159, 157, and 155 First avenue, south-west corner of Tenth street; one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 28 by 92.3, No. 240 East Tenth street, south side, 72 feet west of First avenue, in rear of above; one five-story brick building, with lot, 25 by 92.3, with brick building in rear, No. 317 East Ninth street, north side, 400 feet west of First avenue; one five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 93.11, No. 340 East Ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of First avenue; one five-story brick building, with lot 103.3, No. 540 East Fourteenth street, south side, between Avenues A and B; one brick stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 231 East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue, and one four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 24.2 by 112.11 by 27 by 111, No. 26 Clinton place, (Eighth street,) south-east corner of Greene street, lease from Sailor's Snug Harbor, expiring Nov. 1, 1894, ground rent, $750 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, with frame house in rear, No. 63 Sheriff street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 290 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.9 by 78, on Third avenue, west side, 63.3 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, a plot of ground, 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5 by 51.8, with improvements, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street.

Friday, March 5.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the four-story, mansard-roof, iron-front building, with lot 51 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue, known as "Glass Hall."

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 47.6 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 102.2 feet west of Third avenue; also, one house, with lot 16 by 102.2, (irregular,) on East Eighty-third street, south side, 149.8 feet west of Third avenue, and one lot, 15 6 by 62.2 on Lexington avenue, east side, 64.2 feet north of Eighty-third street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 329 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land known as lots Nos. 44, 45, and 46 on map of Morris Stebbins' property, in the town of Morrisania, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday, March 6.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with two lots, each 21.6 by 70, Nos. 370 and 371 South street, north-west corner of Gouverneur slip.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a stone building, with three lots, each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 81.6 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 12.9 by 100.5, on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 156.8 feet east of Third avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, —— ——, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.6 by 55.2, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 400 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 453 East 10th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Avenue D. Lot 20x94.9......$10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Chrystie st., w. s., 214.8 ft. n. of Stanton st., 20x100; J. B. Smith to R. Wronkow	18,000
Grand st., No. 484, 16x82; J. J. Herbert to Sarah Herbert, ½ part	1.00
Prospect place, n. e. corner of 42d st., 17.1x58; M. Leyne, Referee, to W. L. Cutting, Executor	8,500
Schuyler st., (153d st.,) s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x100; J. B. Wells to J. and Anna Wallace	900
Waverly place, n. e. s., s. e. half of lot No. 110 on map of Fairmount; Margaret Grogan to J. B. Denicke	2,200
3d st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x50; F. Bornhagen to Mary, wife of F. Stahle	11,000
32d st., n. s., 445 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; H. Odell, (Referee,) to W. B. Astor	29,000
41st st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; C. Allaire to W. Campbell	6,500
48th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.5; J. C. Wandell to J. S. Peck, ½ part	8,750
58th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.5, ½ part; 58th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.5, all; B. Shuman to F. Kohn	145,000
112th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 136.8x111.9x82.9; 112th st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 3d av., 60x89x66, gore; Anna Corbett to Catharine Griffin	14,400
113th st., s. s., 226.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 184.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; J. Wall to Margaret J. McKechnie	30,000
Spofford av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Brown av., 94.6x120.6, 23d Ward; E. T. Young to Catharine M., wife of J. Cassion	1,440
Valentine av., w. s., lot No. 3 on map of Mount Pleasant; A. T. and J. Buckhout to P. B. Berrian	1,000
3d av., e. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 109th st., 25x82; J. Cohen to Tina, wife of A. Henry	16,000
6th av., s. e. corner of 23d st., 79x64; 23d st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 6th av., 120x98.9, (Booth's Theatre,) W. Sinclair, Referee, to O. Ames (second)	400,000
Boston road, (Morse av.,) n. e. corner of East 6th st., 170.11x204; T. Boese (Referee) to J. Slater	13,600

LEASE RECORDED.

3d av., n. w. corner of 47th st., 10 5-12 years—2 years, per year, $3,500; 3 years, per year, $4,000; 5 5-12 years, per year	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN stone house and lot, in 129th st., near 6th av., in perfect order, will be sold at a positive bargain, and on very easy terms.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, first-class location. Possession immediately, and rent begin 1st of May. Either with or without furniture, or will sell at low figure on easy terms. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner of 50th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—TWO OR FOUR desirable stable lots between 6th and 7th avs., or will build stable, and lease the same to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1.
YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, HAS money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate, also to purchase mortgages, at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED City property. W. H. ONDERDONK, 284 Pearl st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A NINE-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground; convenient to horse or steam cars; in first-class neighborhood; a good location for a physician or dentist, on easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS LOW.—NO. 7 WEST and No. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 3 and 41 West 56th st.; No. 1 East, and No. 18 West 53d st.; Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d st.; No. 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 614, and 675 at 53d st.
Bargains!!!!!!!!
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

LARGE STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The store Nos. 78 and 80 Broad st., with entrance on Stone st., and Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Marketfield st., containing six and two-third lots; possession 1st May.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 123 EAST 65TH ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs., a new brown-stone high stoop house; modern improvements; possession May 1 or immediately. Can only be seen by permit.
F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, high stoop. 20x50, 100 feet lot, 80 feet west of Lexington av., on East 45th st.; complete order; easy terms; house worth $30,000; will sell for $28,000. Apply to M. B. SANFORD, No. 2 Astor place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE IN 54th st., near 6th av.; all modern improvements; possession May 1, 1875. Apply at No. 681 6th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT SHARON, CONN., TWO DESIRABLE RESIdences, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery, and elegant surroundings, three and one-half hours from New-York, for sale or to lease, furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer, Office No. 8 Cooper institute.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SECOND AVENUE.—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling, situate on the north-east corner of 2d av. and St. Marks place; house, 17.3x50 feet; lot, 17.3x68 feet; terms at sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

REDUCED RENTS!!!

New complete Spring list of desirable
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.
N. B.—Money loaned promptly on mortgage.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st., Union square.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET.

The entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner of Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room with good closet room; rent, $50 per month. Keys at Mr. KYLES, No. 78 6th av.

ALSO, store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place; good stand for light business; store and two rooms, $500 per annum. On May 1, entire building at $1 000 per annum: anti-liquor and tobacco. Keys at MEYER MANUS', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

Ten years lease of No. 46 Hudson st., and No. 45 Thomas st.; lot forms an L; rent, $2,500 per annum and the taxes.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET—IN SING SING, FROM THE 1ST OF April or May, for four or five months, a small house, nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit, &c.; within two or three minutes' walk of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches, and ten minutes' walk from the depot; good references required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LEASE FOR $2,000.—THE FIRST CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 6 East 36th st., near 5th av.; the near completion of the 4th av. quick transit makes this a desirable residence. Apply to
E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—IN WEST 46TH ST., near 5th av., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, twenty-one feet wide; will be rented on very desirable terms to a desirable private family.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE MODERN BROWN-stone house No. 15 East 42d st., elegantly-furnished throughout, replete with every improvement and convenience. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For permit inquire of PETER BRUNER, Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

TO LET—TO A GOOD TENANT AT A VERY LOW figure, or for sale at great sacrifice, No. 50 East 74th st., four-story high stoop, A No. 1. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

TO LET—IN 51ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., brown-stone house, in first-class order; rent low to a desirable tenant. Address F. M. DICKINSON, No. 252 Greenwich st., City.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

TO LEASE.

The banking office now occupied by agents of Bank of California,

Nos. 31 and 33 Pine St.

Spacious and well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st., or FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., No. 10 Wall st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

STORE NO. 308 BROADWAY, TO RENT from 1st May, in whole or part. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at about 10 A. M. or 6 to 8 P. M., or to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—LOFTS IN No. 114 East 14th st.; also, in Nos. 115, 117, 119, and 121 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO RENT, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—Apply on premises, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, Room No. 14.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED, WELL-BUILT house, in the neighborhood of Central Park, below 70th st.; west side preferred; price not to exceed $20,000 cash. Address, with particulars, B. L. A., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.

A moderate-sized house near 5th av., within four or five blocks of Dr. Hall's new church, is wanted on a lease of three or five years. Address, with location and terms, W., Box No. 3,788.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR PARTLY furnished, situated between Union square and 34th st., and 6th and 4th avs.; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address D. M. H., No. 71 Madison av.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF TWO several chattel Mortgages executed by THE TRADERS' EXPRESS COMPANY to EDGAR FARMER and BENJAMIN W. BRADFORD, Trustees—one thereof bearing date the 22d day of January, A. D. 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, and the other thereof bearing date the 1st day of November, A. D. 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Essex on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874, and upon which default has been made—I will expose for sale at public auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the stables of said Traders' Express Company, Madison st., between Ferry and Lafayette, Newark, N. J., the property mortgaged, consisting of 43 horses, 12 double wagons, bows and canvas, 22 single wagons, bows and canvas, 1 business wagon, 5 double trucks, 2 double sleighs, 5 single sleighs, 17 sets double harness, 15 sets single harness, 21½ pair blankets, 23 breast-blankets, 48 halters, 12 express-trunks, 6 hand-trucks, 2 safes, office and stable fixtures, and appurtenances. E. N. MILLER,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, French; for City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find desirable servants of all nations, highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chambermaid and a first-class waitress, would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German Swiss woman; or nurse and sewing-maid; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good references, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and take care of children. Call at No. 411 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a respectable young girl; good City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR would take care of children and sew; good City reference. Call at No. 345 West 17th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOTHER and daughter, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them: cook understands her business thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; chamber-maid is quick and hard-working and a good waitress; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and other first-class cooking; meats, game, fowl, fish, soups, &c.; pastries, creams, &c.; bones, lards, &c.; get up nice side-dishes; has unexceptionable testimonials; sober, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NEW-ENGLAND woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her work well; is not wasteful; willing for a good home to work for moderate wages through the Winter; City or country. Ask for Mary, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN get up dinner parties; understands all kinds of side dishes, entries, and desserts; has first-class references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, AS COOK and laundress in a small private family where she could have her child with her; child eighteen months old. Address A. N., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKing English, with good testimonials; is a very good cook and excellent baker; is neat, willing, quiet, and agreeable. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; a superior bread and biscuit baker; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a good laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook; is an excellent baker, &c.; willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent Scotch girls together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; have good references, and will go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly competent; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, &c. Call or address M. W., No. 57 Watts st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 127 East 4th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, who can take entire charge of the kitchen. Best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a small private family. Call at No. 232 East 47th st. Ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

FAMILIES CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS servants of all nations, males and females, at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH governess—daily or resident engagement—in a family or school, or as useful companion to a lady; is musical, and clever with her needle, or would be glad to meet with teaching by the hour; terms reasonable. Address O. E., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—BY A SWISS LADY OF EDUCAtion and refinement in a home to act as governess to one or two children; willing to assist or take full charge of the house-keeping; speaks French and German fluently; no objection to go out of town; best of reference from last employer. Address Swiss, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG AND ACCOMplished lady as resident or daily governess, companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper; is capable, and of an amiable disposition; willing to make herself useful; can furnish best of references. Call on or address, for one week, Teacher, care of Mrs. B., No. 212 East 27th st.

GOOD SERVANTS

can be obtained at all times
AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG woman who has lived out in the old country, but not long here; is a good plain cook, and a very good washer and ironer; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl to do general house-work in a small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator; understands all kinds of embroideries and family sewing; would assist with chamber work; good City references. Call at No. 999 6th av., near 56th st., in the millinery store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid; clever at hair-dressing; can operate on two machines; is active and obliging; City reference; would travel to Europe. Call or address No. 613 3d av., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, as first-class lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY'S MAID; thoroughly understands her duties; good hair-dresser; speaks French; no objection to travel; Protestant. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable woman, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, &c.; will assist with the chamber-work, and can furnish the best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, highly respectable, and a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT woman, who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman who is a very good laundress; can do French fluting, puffing, polishing, and would assist in chamber work; has the best of testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A superior laundress; can flute, puff, &c.; understands all kinds of lady's finery; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; QUICK and beautiful worker; understands any kind of fashionable ironing, fluting, &c.; neat, pleasant, polite. best City references. Call at No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish Servants' Office.

MME. LOUISE GOLARD BEGS TO INFORM all her lady customers and the public that she has opened a first-class intelligence office, together with her hair-dressing and glove-cleaning, at her old establishment, No. 525 6th av., where none but first-class help can be had and come well recommended.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's No. 525 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman; ten years' reference; can take entire charge of an infant from birth or growing children; excellent seamstress; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, good disposition, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL WHO does not speak English; can furnish City references from her last place; is only a plain seamstress; would keep rooms in order. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-work and waiting.—By an experienced Scotch girl; understands machine sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN'S select servants; Protestant, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, colored, Swedish; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman; would like a place to take care of children; is also a good seamstress, and can furnish excellent reference. Inquire for P., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress, in private family; is fully competent to take full charge of a baby or growing children; nine years' experience in the care of children; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS (PROTESTANT) MIDDLE-aged woman; speaks good English; is fond of children; can sew by hand, do chamber-work, and be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS WET NURSE; strong, able; can give the best testimonials; is nice, tidy, of good appearance; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE TO growing children; is very willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS PARlor-maid and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SECRETARY OR COMPANION.—BY A young lady as secretary or companion for an invalid, or as governess for small children; could give music lessons; satisfactory references given. Address C. W., Allegheny, Penn.

SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A respectable young woman; can furnish her own sewing-machine if so desired; is also willing to assist at chamber-work. Call at No. 232 East 47th st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has four years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID OR PARlor maid.—A very respectable girl, well adapted for any of the above duties; has three years' references; is very neat and tidy; thoroughly understands her work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WASHING.—WORK WANTED BY THE DAY, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, in the very best style; ladies' and gentlemen's garments. Call on or address, No. 411 8th av., second floor.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOLICITS gentlemen's and ladies' washing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning for families. Call at No. 324 East 33d st., candy store.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to wash, iron, or scrub; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 212 West 27th st., back room, No. 4.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FIRST-class laundress, wishes to take in gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 452 West 53d st., two flights up.

MALES.

A VERBATIM STENOGRAPHER, FIVE years' experience, desires employment. Understands book-keeping. Address STENOGRAPHER, Post Office Box No. 5,716, New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, FIRST-CLASS man; is clean and neat, and thoroughly understands the care and management of first-class horses and carriages; willing and obliging; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks; has the best of testimonials for the past eight years. Call or address M.W., Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER, AND trustworthy man of long experience and capability; is a most thorough groom and good driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH-man aged thirty, who is disengaged on account of his employer having sold his horses; first-class careful driver; willing and obliging, and of good appearance; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-four, who can care and drive horses, milk, do flower and vegetable gardening, hot and cold graperies, raising plants in hot-beds; also grade, lay out grounds, walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young man, who understands his business thoroughly; would take care of a gentleman's road team; highest City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 319, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man, who understands his business thoroughly; or would take care of gentleman's road team; has first-class City references. Address J. Mc T., No. 1,380 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a first-class man; will be highly recommended in every particular; is married; no encumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., at present employer's.

COACHMAN.—IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single, best City or country references, address W. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant; has a wife who can attend to a dairy or do washing; will require a house; can refer to former employer. Call at No. 52 East 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT any incumbrances, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last place. Address J. N., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his turnout, a situation for his coachman, a young, unmarried Protestant; he highly recommends him. Apply at, or address, No. 113 Wall st.

FARMER—DAIRY OR POULTRY.—BY AN American Protestant middle-aged man and wife from Westchester County; man is a thorough farmer and dairyman; understands all kinds of crops, working machinery, management of cattle, horses, &c.; wife is a good butter maker and poultry raiser; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; CAN milk and make himself useful; no objection to going in the country. Call or address James, 2 East 38th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, SPEAKING ENGlish; large experience in all kinds of gardening, hot-houses, and landscapes; has excellent references from his own and this country; is single, industrious, sober, and trustworthy. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three, strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best references. Address Gardener, No. 242 West 10th st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, (German,) who understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Address L. K., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED, no family; understands the care of green-houses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best of reference. Address Thomas Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A HANDY MAN (SCOTCH)—married, no children—on a gentleman's place; is a good, plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; good reference. Address R. Stevenson, Tenafly, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance, as gardener; is well versed in green-houses, flowers, and vegetables; has first-class references. Address W. P., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS gardener, who came with him five years ago; recommendations unsurpassed. Address Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Englishman; understands greenhouse, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses and graperies; married, small family; first-class reference. Address J. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or Box No. 194, Montclair, N. J.

PORTER.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AS PORTER in a store; is not afraid of hard work. Call or address T. C. Hull, No. 49 North 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SERVANT BOY.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty years, who can wait at table, tend door, build fires, tend furnace, clean silver, blacken boots, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's Labor Bureau, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER; fully competent to fill the position; understands the care of silver, dining-room, and parlors; City or country; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING A LITtle English, as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call on or address A. C., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED LAD AS waiter; good City reference. Address by mail C. Wright, No. 42 West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the City reference can be given. Address M. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

ACTIVE AND PRACTICAL YOUNG MEN wanted competent to take charge of stocks of real and imitation laces, embroideries, or household goods. Apply to EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Grand and Allen sts.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, are wanted servants of all kinds to fill places now vacant.

WANTED.—A LEADING HOUSE DESIRES TO engage one or more experienced salesmen to travel to sell specialties to the grocery trade in cities through the States. None need apply except those who have had experience and can give first-class references.

Applications must state age, occupation for past five years at least, route traveled, &c., &c.

Address SPECIALTIES, Box No. 1,640 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A FARMER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A farm; one who understands the milk business preferred; must be willing to work. Address, with reference, F. T., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED NOW OR APRIL 1.—GOOD FARMer and wife, or brother and sister, if the former grown up, or no family preferred; Scotch. Will be seen for agreement, 10th and 11th March, at Ashland House, 4th av., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good, plain cook, washer, and ironer, with good City reference. Apply at 3 East 30th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist with sewing, in a small family; wages $12. Call on Monday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 244 East 15th st.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOOKkeeper who has had some experience in foreign accounts. Address, giving references and salary expected, Box No. 2,229 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE SALESman. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER WANTED, March 1, for a Manufacturing Company in this City.—Party must be fully competent, and furnish A1 references, and will be required to invest $10,000 to $15,000 in stock, which will pay twenty-five to thirty per cent. Salary $150 per month. Applicants must give real name and address to secure attention. Address FULTON, Box No. 114 *Times* office.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A CUSTOM TAILORing establishment in Jersey City, doing a first-class trade, who is about to retire, will dispose of his stock and business on very liberal terms. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and would prove an excellent investment. Address A., Box No. 202, New-York Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED importing house, whose senior partners have retired rich, an energetic man with $30,000 at his command. Address, with real name, MERCHANT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Feb. 25. 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS COAL.—Department of Public Charities, until March 3, 1875. See *City Record.*

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See *City Record.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND JEWelry repaired by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
WALTER L. KANE,
d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-1aw6m-M HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

o26-1aw6mM CATHERINA M. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-1aw6mM Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—CHARLES M. WOLCOTT against THE GLENHAM COMPANY, Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, Margaret St. John, wife of Edward St. John; Edward St. John, Angeline Cable, Hugh Miller and Margaret, his wife; Stephen Rumpf and Emeline, his wife, Jonas Northrup and Ann, his wife; John W. Northrup and Mary W., his wife; John Cros, by Brown, Trustee; Joseph W. Bullock, Benjamin Bullock, George Bullock, James M. Bullock, Francis W. Hutchins, Vincent Woodhull, James Haight and Margaret, his wife; Hannah Townsend, wife of George T. Townsend; George T. Townsend, James Paige, James Frost, Henry Frost, William Weeks, Oliver Fiske, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; Charles E. Bartow, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, Floyd Baily, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Glenham Company; Piatt Carpenter, Receiver of the goods, chattels, &c., of the Glenham Company; George Innis, Aaron Innis, National Bank of Newburg, First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, National Bank of Fishkill, Edwin T. Skidmore, William F. Cameron, John L. Sloat, Edward Haigh, William Mellor, George Harley, Robert Butler, William Scandlin, James Brown, Amos Jones, Edward Dart—Summons for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of Dutchess County June 20, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1874. CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
j23-law6wM

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA..WED., March 3 | CUBA......WED., March 17
JAVA......WED., March 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE..........April 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 23, at — —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........March 30, at — —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, March 9.
HERDER, Capt. GEUZMER, March 23.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, March 24
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Tuesday, March 2, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, March 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:
ALASKA..........March 1
CITY OF TOKIO..........March 15
For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P. M. | Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Denmark..........Tuesday, March 9, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA,
CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS..........Feb. 23.
ETNA..........March 13.
HAYTI.
ANDES..........Feb. 25.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS..........March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 11
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:
Othello, Tuesday, March 2. | Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Virago, Saturday, March 20 | Yeddo, Saturday, April 17.
Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.
First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.
Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.,
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

$2,000,000
Funded Debt Loan
OF THE
Eastern Railroad Company of Mass.,

Issued in engraved amounts of $1,000 each, coupon or registered,

Payable in Ten Years from Nov. 1, 1874,

at the Agency of the Company in New-York City, with interest payments each May and November at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT.

Holders of Coupons in New-England may receive payment in Boston by giving notice to the Company five days before maturity.

The SINKING FUND provides—

That the amount of one per cent. of this issue for the first year, increasing by one-half of one per cent. each succeeding year, being an average annual amount of

$60,000,

will be redeemable at par prior to maturity, by an annual public drawing in Boston, notice by publication being given of the numbers so designated for payment.

Application will be made to have this issue placed on the Regular List of the New-York Stock Exchange.

This road is now in the highest state of efficiency, with largely-increased earnings over last year.

It is one of the oldest roads in New-England, and has paid to its shareholders over two hundred per cent. since it was finished.

The corporation has given no mortgage upon its road, and by the laws of the Commonwealth all its issues have the same lien on the entire property, there being no priority whatever.

The statute also expressly provides that in case mortgages are created hereafter, all existing issues shall be equally protected by a First Lien on the entire property, both real and personal, franchise, equipment, &c.

The EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, for the funding of its entire floating debt, have authorized MESSRS. RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., of BOSTON, to offer the above-described loan for sale to the highest bidders, with the reservation of a minimum price of ninety per cent. and accrued interest, below which price no offers will be accepted. Bids will be received under seal at the office of either of the undersigned, until Monday, the 1st of March, at noon, at which time they will be publicly opened.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Eastern Railroad Loan."

The awards will first be made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

Bids will be received, and full information, with forms of proposal, furnished by

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., Boston.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1875.

By authority of the Board of Directors,
JOHN WOOLDREDGE, President.

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.
STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:
Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..........$685,600
Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—THE owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will, undoubtedly, realise fifty per cent. of its purchase money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDING ACCOMODATIONS.
42d st., near 5th av., front hall room.
34th st., West, three handsome large rooms.
27th st., near Broadway, handsome parlor extension.
27th st., near Broadway, three double rooms.
28th st., near 5th av., large and small room.
24th st., near Broadway, second floor, four rooms.
45th st., near Broadway, second floor, two rooms.
52d st., West, alcove room, private family.
24th st., West, handsome double and single rooms.
J. G. SANDS,
Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—VACATED 1ST of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or singly; hot and cold water, and every convenience.

NO. 673 7TH AV., JUNCTION BROADWAY and 46th st.—Sunny rooms with board, hot and cold water, bath; moderate prices; Broadway cars pass door. References.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park, parlor and bedrooms, second floor, handsomely furnished; private bath, &c.; house and board first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two rooms to let, with board. Address, with reference, X., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story; back room, fourth story; and hall room, with board.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms; also, a single room to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD suitable for gentlemen, vacant, at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen. No. 7 St. Mark's place, (8th st.,) near 3d av. References.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST. ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let, with or without board, in a private family; fine location. Apply at No. 178 2d av.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL TAKE A GENtleman and his wife and give them nice room and board. Apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 146 EAST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED second floor with first-class board in a private family. References.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST., CENTRAL LOCATION, desirable handsomely-furnished rooms, with board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—A HALL ROOM ON third floor, front, with board. References.

BOARD WANTED.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want good food and a pleasant room with an English family; best references; terms $75 a month. Address LONDON, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

$100.000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS for sale, secured by 9.000 acres coal and iron lands in Ohio, besides buildings, furnaces, &c., in operation. Lowest estimated value, $300,000. Principal and interest payable in New-York. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK,
No. 138 5TH AV., PITTSBURG, Feb. 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for officers will be held the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDers in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property. $10,000, $8,000, $7,000, $5,000, $4,000. JOHN H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE "REAL ESTATE and Mortgage Bonds" of this Company, due March 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, falling due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City.
THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1875, ON the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1 on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company's First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF MARCH, 1875, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE GOLD COUPONS of the Southern Central Railroad Company, due March 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of Messrs Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
C. L. RICH, Treasurer,
Southern Central Railroad.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANK, fiscal agent of the State of Texas, will pay, on presentation, the coupons due March 1, 1875, both gold and currency, from the bonds of the State of Texas.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half ($9\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. The next week will be therefore the
LAST WEEK
but three
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre,
and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere extending over that period.
The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
SIXTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
108th to 114th performance.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!
THE
BIG
BONANZA!
HOUSES CROWDED. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TO-MORROW.
RISTORI..........as..........ELIZABETH—TO-MORROW
RISTORI..........as..........MARY STUART—WEDNESDAY
RISTORI..........as..........ELIZABETH—THURSDAY
RISTORI..........as..........MEDEA—FRIDAY
RISTORI GALA MATINEE..........SATURDAY
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (the Marchioness del Grillo,) now on her farewell tour of the world, will make her reappearance on the American stage and inaugurate her farewell season in New-York at the LYCEUM THEATRE, TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, in Giacometti's historical drama,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
Supported by complete Dramatic Company.
WEDNESDAY—MARY STUART. THURSDAY ELIZABETH. FRIDAY—MEDEA. SATURDAY—GALA MATINEE
Admission $1 50; reserved orchestra and balcony stalls $2 50; reserved dress circle stalls $2; second balcony (reserved) $1 50; proscenium boxes $20; family circle 50 cents; matinee seats $2.

THE GEMS FROM THE TALISMAN.
"The Lady Eveline," sung by Miss Kellogg, 50 cents; "Beneath a Portal," sung by Miss Beaumont, 50 cents; "The Rose Song," sung by Mr. Maas, 40 cents; "Oh, Who shall Sing the Rapture!" sung by Mr. Carleton; Talisman March, 50 cents; Libretto of the Opera, 40 cents.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.	ANNA E. DICKINSON, STEINWAY HALL, NEXT FRIDAY. "A WOMAN'S OPINION OF IT." Sale of seats begins this morning at Steinway Hall Box Office and principal hotels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as Rev. Progressive Bungle, is introduced as one of the prominent characters in the new radical novel, THE RAINBOW CREED: A STORY OF THE TIMES. Cloth, price $1 50, post paid. WM. F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,025.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lemuel Morgan and Emerson B. Morgan, both of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district, filed on 24th day of December, 1874.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1875.
ALLEN S. APGAR, Assignee,
f15-law3wM* No. 257 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON and EDWARD J. HALE, Jr. bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John J. Johnston and Edward J. Hale, Jr., co-partners under the firm name of J. J. Johnston & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1875. SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee, No. 548 Broadway.
CARTER & EATON,
Attorneys for Assignee,
f15-law3wM* No. 346 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW RILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Matthew Riley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EUGENE J. JACKSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT C. PORTINGTON and FRANCIS PORTINGTON, composing the firm of PORTINGTON BROTHERS, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH S. COLGATE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. GORDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of March A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SMITH E. SHAW, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David P. Webster, Charles C. Lewis, and Almar P. Webster, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
f22-law3wM* No. 20 Maiden lane.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Leonard F. Requa, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 23d day of January, 1875, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Dated at New-York City, Feb. 11, 1875. CHARLES H. CURRIER,
f15-law3wM* No. 64 Thomas st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK.
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; NEXT (SATURDAY) MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SEVENTY-FOURTH TO EIGHTY-FIRST TIME,
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.	The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 6, THIRTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THE FAMOUS PEDESTRIANS NOW WALKING
AT THE HIPPODROME.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON
AND
PROF. J. R. JUDD
IN THEIR GREAT CHALLENGE TRIAL OF SPEED AND ENDURANCE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MILES
TO BE
ACCOMPLISHED BY MIDNIGHT TO-DAY!
Admission, 50 cents to all parts of the Hippodrome. Doors open day and night.
BARNUM'S GREAT MENAGERIE UPON EXHIBITION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE!
600 WILD BEASTS FREE TO ALL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE SUCCESS, KING DING DONG.
NINETEEN HUNDRED POUND BALLET.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the Garnellas, John Hart, Luke Schoolcraft, George H. Coes, John C. Stewart, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Emmeline Young, &c., &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 8 P. M.
AN IMMENSE SENSATION.
FORTY LADIES OF UNSURPASSED LOVELINESS
have been engaged as a superb display of
LONG AND LUXURIANT HAIR.
Cannot be excelled by the
HAREM OF THE GRAND TURK.
PARIS BY NIGHT WITH GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
Attractive Entertainments in the Lectorium.
ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
LIFE UP-TOWN—A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.
CHARMING LITTLE SUSIE.
SEATS RESERVED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS,
of
FISK UNIVERSITY,
will give a
CONCERT OF SLAVE SONGS,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Chandler's, No. 172 Montague st.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Engagement of Mr. JOHNNY ALLEN as
SCHNEIDER.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER in her new farce of
YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

GREAT REDUCTION.—"FIVE DOLLAR" writing classes commence Monday, March 1. Apply at No. 1,261 Broadway, above 31st st., from 3 to 8 o'clock. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address
Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING efficient teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell; several governesses ready for engagement to accompany families to the country or to Europe; a highly accomplished English lady, speaking fluently French and German, being also a good teacher of music, drawing, and painting, desires a permanent position in a family where a finishing governess is wanted; no objections to go to California or Cuba. Call at Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A TEACHER OF ENGLISH BRANCHES would like to make an engagement with a Principal of a school in the City or vicinity; elocution a specialty; undoubted references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, THOROUGHLY experienced in teaching, desires an engagement in that capacity for the morning hours; highest references. Address L. T., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH GERMANY gives conversational lessons to young ladies; has a good knowledge of English. Address TEACHER, No. 100 East 23d st.

A LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES TO ladies of neglected education; particular attention paid. Address A. C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY, NOW TEACHING, WISHES PUPILS in music; English branches, Latin, French, or German. Address A. B., Box No. 124 *Times* office.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS RECENTLY IMPORTED, TOGETHER WITH A COLLECTION OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, EMBRACING FINE SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH ART. GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL BE FOUND:

Alfred Cox,
David Roberts,
J. Crome,
W. Knell,
A. Bouvier,
W. Cruickshank,
E. Richardson,
T. L. Rowbotham,
Sam Prout,
C. Pearson,
T. C. Dibdin,
E. Penley,
G. Hall,
J. Price,
J. Drummond,
J. Varley,
J. Salmon,
Paul Marney,
T. Collier,
S. Taylor,

Brissot,
Simonetti,
Detti,
Compte-Calix,
Speceli co.
Saunier,
Ten Kate,
Mignot,
F. O. C. Darley,
E. Murray,
A. Calame,
Pessini,
Compi,
Didioni,
Jaimie,
Meneghini,
George Washington,
W. Craig,
Descamps,
Leverati,

And many others.
THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV., ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 4 AND 5, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE ABOVE WATER COLORS ARE ALL ELEGANTLY FRAMED AND WILL BE SOLD WITH THE PICTURE.

ART SALE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
(PICTURES AND FRAMES SOLD AS ONE LOT.)
REOPENING OF THE OLD SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, WITH A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING FINE SPECIMENS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

F. E. Church,
A. Bierstadt,
S. J. Guy,
Y. Nebllg,
T. B. Read,
Van Elton,
Mignot,
Roth,
Kinvassy,
Hierring,
G. Clare,
Larra,
Pinchart,
Van der Ouderaa,
Rosenboom,
Brun,

Pollentine,
Vinter,
Meadows,
E. Accard,
N. Diaz,
L. Loloir,
Amberg,
Vernier,
Vester,
De Leeuw,
Gertz,
Bennett,
Broome,
A. Morris,
Girardet,

And many others.
THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT NO. 845 BROADWAY, AND WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2 AND 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE ABOVE ARE ALL ELEGANTLY FRAMED IN THE LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.
Farewell performance of
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, at 7:30 o'clock,
Richard Wagner's grand romantic opera,
LOHENGRIN,
With its splendid scenery, superb costumes, gorgeous mise en scene, largely increased chorus and orchestra, and fine cast, including
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON, first time as ELSA,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, HALL.
To be followed by
1. Overture from the opera "Sorrentino"......Muzio.
2. The Third Act of Ricci's opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Signors TAGLIAPIETRA, FIORINI, SCOLARA, &c.
3. First performance in America of two posthumous compositions of Rossini, (first performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1873,) instrumented and sent to Signor Muzio by Sir Michael Costa.
a. "Ave Maria."
MARESI, CARY, BENFRATELLI, FIORINI.
b. The Song of the Titans,
FOR CHORUS OF BASS VOICES.
4. To conclude with the French National Hymn,
"LA MARSEILLAISE,"
Sung by Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $12 and $16; family circle, $1.
The sale of reserved seats will commence Wednesday, March 3, 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, 1875.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
J. A. ZIMMERMAN,
Bulwer's five act play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS.
LOOK AT THE VOLUNTEER CAST.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS......as......CLAUDE MELNOTTE
MISS ROSE EYTINGE......as......PAULINE
By kind permission of Messrs. Shook & Palmer,
Union Square Theatre.
Mons. Beauseant..........MR. JOHN CARROLL
By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.,
Wallack's Theatre.
Glavis..........MR. W. R. FLOYD
By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.,
Wallack's Theatre.
Col. Damas..........MR. JOHN JACK
M. Deschappelles..........MR. JOHN MATTHEWS
By kind permission of Messrs. Shook & Palmer,
Union Square Theatre.
Landlord..........MR. J. W. BRUTONE
Mme. Deschappelles..........MISS MARY WELLS
Widow Melnotte..........MADAME PONISI
By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.
Seats can now be secured at the box office.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8.
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
SYMPHONY, Oxford, (first time)..........Haydn
SINFONIA,
RECITATIVE, Awake, Saturnia, } Semele, II act..Handel
ARIA, Hence, hence,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
OVERTURE, Leonore, No. 2..........Beethoven
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, No. 4, D minor,
Op. 95. (new)..........Rubinstein
Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. PARK THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
"SEIZE THE GOLDEN HOURS ERE THEY FLY!"
THE NIGHTS OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA ARE LIMITED.
Previous arrangements will prevent a renewal of engagements.
GEOFFROY, MINELLI, DE QUERCEY.
Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.
Operatic chorus and orchestra led by M. VAN GHELE.
Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN. Costumes from Paris. Begins at 8; over by 11. Balcony entrance next door.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO OBTAIN GOOD PLACES AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

MACCABE. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. Last night but five of
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his sparkling monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
"The most popular entertainment of the age.

MACCABE.—LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF FREDERIC MACCABE, whose triumphant engagement in New-York is interrupted at the height of its brilliant success by imperative business appointments in Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere.

MACCABE.—SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN.—The applause and success which especially greeted the dual impersonation of SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN has induced Mr. MACCABE to announce its repetition at every performance
DURING THE FAREWELL WEEK.

MACCABE'S FINAL REPRESENTATIONS IN New-York.—LAST SIX NIGHTS of those marvels of delineations, "THE WANDERING MINSTRELS," "MISS MARY MAY," "THE FASCINATING FELLOW," and "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.—EVERY EVENING AT 8, MATINEE SATURDAY at 2, in all his great and original assumption of characters, songs, improvisations, and Sartorial Surprises, as performed during the past twelve weeks at Robinson Hall to the largest and most discriminating audiences, and avowedly the most fashionable of the season. Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH to close a trust, two of the most elegant pianos ever manufactured; superb carved rosewood cases, rich carved legs, double serpentine work, full round corners, seven and one-quarter octave, overstrung bass, agraffe improvement, full rich tone; made by most celebrated City makers; written warrantee for five years; will be sold for half price; must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Apply at A. L. BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. for four days.

M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CORNET.
For instruction on this beautiful instrument from a brilliant performer, on very low terms, (in the evening if preferred,) address Box No. 3,656 New-York Post Office.

A PROFESSOR OF PIANO, SINGING, AND harmony gives lessons one month free, and moderate terms if suited. Address PROFESSOR, No. 341 West 28th st.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The sixty-eighth annual commencement will be held at Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. The address will be given by Rev. Dr. Washburn.

HUTCHINSON PARLORS, NO. 37 UNION Square.—New popular lecture by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE. THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8, the Hutchinsons sing. Regular Hutchinson concerts every other evening except Saturday.

MEETINGS.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
51st st. and Lexington av.
The Annual Meeting (Twenty-first Anniversary) of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the Institution on MONDAY, March 1, 1875, at 12 M. By order
M. L. CRAVEN, Secretary.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.—Third annual meeting, Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1875, at 8 o'clock. William Cullen Bryant will preside. Addresses by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and Judge C. P. Daly.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. B. MARRECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

NO. 160 WEST 15TH ST.—LARGE STABLE with rooms for coachman to let. Apply on premises.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING—AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, March 4, 5, and 6, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY this week. GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED STYLES. Cloth models, with every pattern. Patterns now ready.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

DELAFIELD SMITH'S CASE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANSWER ADDRESSED TO GOV. TILDEN.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1875.

To His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New York:

SIR: After the publication of my answer to pending charges had placed it before every reading person, I sent you a fairly printed copy. For this I am accused of impropriety; and one of my two judges insists that his opinion and decision should form the only portion of the record which the other may inspect. I submit that no consideration but an apprehended weakness of the case if submitted to other eyes could have suggested a course so unprecedented. I am confident that no modern history of public accusation records charges less sustained by facts, more dependent upon mistaken inferences, or more thoroughly refuted.

The law makes the Mayor both accuser and judge. Under its necessary operation, the Governor constitutes the only impartial element in the double tribunal.

From the first, the Mayor has repeatedly assured me that I should have an uninterrupted interview and opportunity for a verbal exposition of my case. Expecting this, I quite recently told him that I had additional documents to place in his hands. When the journals had given me my first knowledge of his decision, I reminded him of the anticipated interview, and he replied by referring to the pressure upon him. If I except brief and detached observations which my calls upon him in relation to the public business have occasionally enabled me to make, I have had no hearing, unless handing him my answer is to be so regarded.

I therefore ask that in this paper I may point out the unquestionable errors which the Mayor has committed in assigning the "cause" and "reasons" for his decision, and that also I may lay before you, and, perhaps, through you before him, new and additional documents.

THE RING SUITS.

First—(a.) The Mayor again cites the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, that the City, and not the State, is the proper plaintiff in these suits. He might, with equal relevancy, call attention to the still more recent omission of the Legislature to annul that decision by statute. The result in both cases has been greatly regretted by me. And the counsel who pleaded for State authority in both instances, have, under my retainer, had full charge of these suits. (b.) The Mayor is misinformed in supposing that any special or other act has ever been procured or passed, giving my office any enlarged control over City suits of this character. The statutes are published, and prove his error. (c.) I was appointed in December, 1872, and not, as the Mayor states, in 1871. (d.) It is a great, and to the public a most misleading mistake to declare, as the Mayor does, that I was appointed by any set of men; my appointment was the single act of one man, the Mayor of the City, after his separation from his former political associates. My acceptance was advised by eminent jurists and genuine reformers. And within three months after the original appointment, I received and now hold (together with the Controller and others who were first appointed by the same Mayor,) a new appointment by the action of the Legislature itself, supported by its best and opposed by its worst members, without distinction of party. (e.) It is historically absurd to charge that during the more than "*three*" years "of my incumbency of this office, I have made no real progress" in prosecuting these defendants. In the first place, I have held office *two* years, and not three. In the second place, those two years, and two before them (four in all) have been occupied, until a few months past, by the prosecutions of the State counsel in the name of the State, and by the deliberations of the courts on the question as to who (State or City) was the legal plaintiff.

The best service I could render was to leave that four years' contest unembarrassed by thrusting the City suits in the way of those of the State. I have fought these men with the State counsel as a choice of agencies. During the few months since the decision of the Court of Appeals, the same counsel, under my continued and renewed retainer, have labored to prepare the cases for trial, with all the force of my office at their command, and undoubtedly with all the expedition which the interests of the litigations would permit, while I have diligently worked upon the overwhelming business of the Law Department, and anxiously awaited the day when the same counsel who procured the criminal conviction of Tweed under the employment of the District Attorney should obtain civil judgments under my retainer.

"Real progress" has been made. The case of Tweed is now ready for trial, as the fruits of diligent and judicious preparation. (See letter of Mr. Peckham, Nov. 10, 1874, marked A, not annexed to my original answer because mislaid.) It shows how completely these cases were in the hands of the capable counsel, even to the very determination of the order of trying them. (See also letters of Mr. Peckham and myself, marked B to G inclusive, and letter to Mr. O'Conor, marked H.) The preparation is now complete, a trial immediately attainable, and the leading case in a position to be pressed.

Under these circumstances it is matter of amazement that the Mayor should actually charge in these "reasons"—what did not appear in the original charges at all—that I have "improved what opportunity I have had to shelter the defendants from pursuit." It is an official duty and a personal satisfaction to concede that in making this startling accusation the Mayor is unquestionably the victim either of a sheer inadvertence or of mendacious and malicious statements by unknown persons. Whatever may be its origin, (which cannot be the Mayor himself, and is not Mr. O'Conor, as I know from the highest authority,) I assert that it is unfounded and in direct conflict with the documentary evidence attached both to my original answer and to this. (See postscript, subdivision 5.)

In confiding these cases to Mr. O'Conor and his associates, I followed the precedent given by Mr. Pratt, the Democratic Attorney General of the State in office at the time the prosecutions were first instituted. (See postscript, subdivision 6, "Necessity of Counsel.") If removed from office for any alleged "cause" relating to these suits, the mistake and injustice will be perpetually demonstrated by documents which will hold their place in the legal history of the State.

In addition to others, I annex three important papers, as follows: 1. Letter to me from Mayor Wickham, Feb. 2, 1875, marked I; 2. My reply, Feb. 3, 1875, marked J; 3. Communication urging settlement in behalf of Tweed and others, July 12, 1873, marked K; 4. Letter to me from Mr. Peckham, July 15, 1873, marked L. Mayor Wickham is not a lawyer, and, however intelligent, may not penetrate the unanswerable evidence here for the first time produced. To you, Sir, whose legal acumen traced to their deepest hiding places the hidden gains of the municipal robbers—to you I need not argue that the existence of these papers completely negatives all evil inferences derived from the source of my original appointment. They demonstrate: 1. That not directly, but through a third person, I was sought, in the proposition for a settlement, as an officer thoroughly in the City's interest, and not as one from whom any favor to the defendants could be anticipated; 2. That, in the judgment of the proposer, elaborate arguments to the effect that the City was to be benefited by a settlement were considered necessary to induce me to entertain the idea at all; 3. A personal interview was followed by a written argument addressed to me; 4. That even then I extended no favor to any settlement whatever, and much less to the three millions proposed for a portion of the defendants; 5. That I at once placed the matter in the hands of my counsel, as Mr. Peckham's letter shows.

By my own voluntary acts, from the day of entering this office to the present time, I have placed myself in such relations with my counsel, and in such an attitude toward these cases, that all doubt of my fidelity to the City cannot for a moment stand before either investigation or reflection.

THE STARKWEATHER CASE.

Second—My reason for not prosecuting this case was, that a recovery was in my judgment impossible, and therefore that I would lay myself open to just accusation by involving the City in useless costs, allowances, and counsel fees. The controlling grounds of my judgment were twofold:

1. That assuming (which was not clear) that the laws and ordinances under which Mr. Starkweather received money from the City ought to have been so construed as to deny to him a part of his claim, yet that the entire sum had been taxed and allowed to him by the Supreme Court in confirming reports in proceedings to open streets; that the time for appealing from those judgments had expired, and that the same could not be overthrown collaterally by a suit against the person who had received the money so taxed and allowed. Since my answer was given, the General Term of the Supreme Court has established this view of the law in Pittman against the Mayor. The opinion is by Judge Charles Daniels, Judges Noah Davis and John R. Brady concurring. (See the case annexed marked I.) Pittman sued the City for about $9,000 which had long before been taxed to him by the Supreme Court as one of the commissioners in a proceeding to open a street. The defense was that the taxation was illegal and in the face of an express statute limiting the fees of commissioners to a sum far less than the amount taxed. This defense was true in point of fact, and the taxation was contrary to law. Yet the court below (Donohue, J., presiding,) gave judgment for the plaintiff. This judgment the General Term affirmed upon the express ground above stated by me as governing the Starkweather case. It follows, that not only could no recovery be obtained against Starkweather, but if he had not received the money he could now sue for and recover it from the City. Such have been the uniform decisions of eminent Judges for years.

2. The second of the grounds was that the payments to Mr. Starkweather were voluntary payments by the City, and not recoverable. They were made to him upon a construction of the laws and ordinances adopted by the Supreme Court. The then Controller, as the records show, received no part of the money which has been accurately traced. No charge of collusion or conspiracy is made in the complaint against Mr. Starkweather drawn by Mr. Barlow. The then Corporation Counsel was consulted before each payment. Mr. Starkweather's services were recognized and determined in judgment of law by the Supreme Court in the taxation and allowance referred to. The suggestion that the defense of "voluntary payment without mistake of fact" would equally apply to the "Ring suits" is not admissible, for those are all cases not only of fraud and collusion, but of conspiracy to which the financial officer was a party, which was not the case at all in the Starkweather payments. The entire argument of the Mayor, however plausible to a layman, ignores important distinctions which will be manifest to you.

Upon these two grounds I have rested my justification in deciding as to my duty with regard to this case. At the same time the insolvency of the defendant (rendering a recovery impossible even if judgment could be obtained), and his low bodily state under the affliction of a hopeless softening of the brain, with other subordinate facts, have been mentioned in addition to the uniform assertion that the two grounds above mentioned were sufficient and controlling.

Before my defense to Mayor Wickham, no word had been written by me in relation to this case, except to the late Mayor Havemeyer in answer to his inquiries. That answer I read and handed to the late Mayor, and he at once and in writing dismissed these charges. Mayor Wickham now says that I ought to be removed because, in giving Mayor Havemeyer that paper, I "published" a defense for Starkweather!

He also charges that in my present answer to him, I have abandoned the defenses as to the Starkweather case which I made to his predecessor. The document handed to Mayor Havemeyer is in writing, on file in the Mayor's office. I have since had it printed in a pamphlet, for convenience of reference. It accompanies this supplementary answer, and is marked J. I ask you to examine my statement of the Starkweather case, on pages 10 to 14, in that pamphlet, and judge whether I have abandoned any ground there stated. You will see that in my answer to Mayor Wickham I have substantially copied from the pamphlet. You will perceive, further, that I have added documentary testimony, proving not only that I was and am sustained in my judgment, but that I acted conscientiously, as shown in seeking the advice referred to. I am authorized to state that the counsel deems either of the two grounds presented by me conclusive against any possible recovery against Mr. Starkweather.

What safety would there be for any Counsel to the Corporation, if the exercise of sound discretion, which the law vests in him, is to be matter of serious accusation, in the absence of all evidence of bad faith?—(See Postscript, subdivision 2.)

REFERENCES.

Third.—The last of the Mayor's "reasons" relates to this subject. He is mistaken, as the statute books show, in supposing that there has been any "amendment of the law allowing me a certain discretion" in this matter. The Code of Practice does not except City suits from the general rule that all cases may be—and those involving long accounts must be—referred for trial. It is impossible to prove that I have ever disregarded the rights or interests of the City in this or any other respect. I have never consented to nor omitted to resist any reference which ought to have been defeated. The legal and "appropriate tribunal" is not always a jury. In my answer I have demonstrated that I had never manifested any "facility" whatever in either consenting or submitting to references, and I produced statistics showing that I had so managed that during my term 771 cases were disposed of in the courts, and only sixty-two had been referred. Of the latter, four small cases might possibly have been kept in court. The remaining fifty-eight went to referees by force of the law.

No appointed referee was ever selected or proposed by my opponent, as now charged by the Mayor. In fact, the original charges complain that I nominated referees myself, and it is there alleged as ground of suspicion that my opponents accepted them. The truth is, that both of these inconsistent accusations (the former and the present) are utterly deprived of all force by the statistics. Nor has a referee been appointed who was ever known as "a favorite with plaintiffs."

On this subject I ask careful consideration of the first, second, third, and sixth sections of my defense addressed to Mayor Wickham. If I had allowed improper references, they would by this time have borne fruits, and instances of practical injustice to the City would have been cited. (See Postscript, subdivision 4.)

THE PUBLIC INTERESTS PRESERVED.

It is remarkable that in the several accusations, some of which are now dropped, no injury to the corporation, as a result of my official acts, is alleged or shown.

For nearly six weeks my published defense has stood unanswered. No official, lawyer, citizen, or newspaper has yet questioned or assailed it. It was precise, specific, and complete. I verified at its close every statement it contained, and I now affix my oath to this supplementary answer. All the documentary proofs are necessarily verified by the jurat appended to each answer; but, as orally stated to the Mayor, the originals can be produced if called for. They are publicly recorded and filed.

Both the charges and "reasons" are founded upon mere hearsay. No verification accompanies them. No proofs are given to sustain them. No reply is made to my answer. No evidence is produced to disprove one of my statements. They all stand unquestioned and unquestionable. The only testimony in the case is contained in my sworn defenses, and the documentary proofs which accompany them.

The Mayor, inadvertently, returns to accusations which I have completely refuted by documents and figures. It would appear (if such a supposition were admissible) that he has never himself read the defense, and that it has been withheld from his eyes, as he proposed to withhold it from yours.

POSTSCRIPT.

MR. O'CONOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

In the foregoing remarks and depositions, I have reviewed the grounds alleged by the Mayor for his decision. Since they were prepared I have seen the "observations" of Mr. O'Conor upon my original answer. What follows relates to them.

Upon their face, the charges of Jan. 2 showed that he prepared them under a deep prejudice, which is explained in the annexed document marked O. The altered tone and certain positive expressions of his present "observations" demonstrate that the prejudice referred to is now diminished, if not destroyed, and indicate that if the allegations urged to obtain my removal were now pressed upon him for the first time, he would reject them.

Under an absorbing misapprehension he became my prosecutor, and, of course, he now comments upon the case under that embarrassment, although manifestly with convictions materially modified.

MOTIVE AND CHARACTER.

Mr. O'Conor says: "Neither the private morals nor the personal character of the respondent could be successfully impeached. In these respects he stands, unquestionably and justly, on the same high place, in public and private esteem, as every one of the professional gentlemen referred to by him."

This is no ordinary language. It is followed by the plain intimation of his own conviction that "in that high judgment which sees all things and cannot err," I shall stand acquitted "of any objectionable intent." He adds to the Mayor: "Should you think fit to remove the respondent from office, you will doubtless consider the propriety of expressing in your order to that effect this personal exculpation." In another part of his paper, I am credited by Mr. O'Conor with "great intelligence;" but this is more liberal than just.

It will thus be perceived that upon grounds both moral and intellectual, assurance is given of my general fitness for the position which I hold. It only remains for me to prove—as I certainly shall, not only to your but also to his satisfaction—that in any matters which are now criticised by him the facts are not as he supposes. When I have done this, there will be nothing left but the question whether a Corporation Counsel ought to be removed because, after consulting with eminent counsel, he has, in one or two cases, acted upon views of law differing from those of other lawyers.

I will now take up the "observations" in their order.

THE THREE MILLION OFFER.

1. This, and my action in relation to it, will be found in the documents hereto annexed, marked J and K.

THE STARKWEATHER CASE AGAIN.

2. It should be remembered that as Counsel to the Corporation, and its legal adviser, I am frequently required to advise and determine whether, upon given facts, a suit will lie. If I think not, I must give my opinion to that effect. But this does not disqualify me, as the City's attorney, to institute the suit if thought best to make the experiment. In that case uncommitted counsel can be called in, and the suit be practically left to his guidance and prosecution. Hence my offer to sue and to leave the nomination of counsel to the Mayor leaves little to discuss. The offer was made to Mayor Havemeyer and renewed to Mayor Wickham.

Referring to what I have said on this case in the original answer and in this, I will only remark: First, that the fact stated to Mayor Havemeyer that Starkweather received the money in "good faith" is not, as mistakenly alleged, dropped in the communication to Mayor Wickham, but is, as you will see, repeated in identical words. Secondly, that on the point as to the application to our Municipal corporation of the doctrine that voluntary payments, made without mistake of fact, cannot be recovered, Mr. Evarts and Mr. A. F. Smith differ with Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Barlow. My judgment accorded with the former. For this I cannot properly be removed from office, unless Mr. Evarts or Mr. A. F. Smith, in the improbable event that either could be induced to be a candidate for my place, should be declared unfit for it. Thirdly, even if wrong in one of my grounds, I was certainly right in the other, namely, that the commission having been taxed and allowed cannot be collaterally attacked, as the Supreme Court, General Term, has in effect decided. (See opinion annexed, marked M.)

THE BAIRD CASE.

3. The dates relating to the Baird case are correctly given in my answers to both Mayor Havemeyer and Mayor Wickham; but, as they do not affect me, and this case is not now urged as ground of removal or of censure upon any one, I pass on, simply recurring to the fact that my action was advised and approved by ex-Judges Davies and Pierrepont, as their letters show. (See B, C, and D, original answer.)

REFERENCES.

4. Mr. O'Conor here intimates what, indeed, is expressly stated in the charges, that the few references of cases for trial are mentioned, "not as one of the charges, but incidentally." In assigning this subject as one of his three grounds of removal, it is clear that the Mayor has acted inadvertently and without the advice of Mr. O'Conor.

THE TWEED CASES.

5. I now proceed to absolutely disprove, by testimony which will satisfy both Mr. O'Conor and yourself, a charge which, when it falls, will carry with it in honest minds every apparent reason for an adverse judgment. Mr. O'Conor says: "The only other charge [to wit, the third] is that the Court of Appeals, having on June 9, 1874, denied the existence of any judicial remedy against Tweed, except the suits then pending in the respondent's department, he failed to take any proceedings in those suits for five months thereafter. "This charge is specific and precise." It has no relation whatever to any time except the indicated five months between June 9 and Nov. 9, 1874; nor is the slightest complaint made against the respondent for any supineness in this respect at any time prior to June 9, 1874."

The "true inquiry" is, "Was the prosecution of Tweed neglected for the whole of the five months alluded to?" Mr. O'Conor admits that this question hinges on what was done in the case of the Supervisors against Tweed during those five months.

He says: "Bearing in mind that no complaint is made against the respondent for the non-prosecution of Tweed at any time prior to June 9, 1874, it will readily be perceived that the correspondence and transactions, related in his answer and occurring prior to that date, have at most but an incidental relevancy to the matter in hand, and that merely on the point of motive." It cannot be denied, however, that they exhibit the thoroughly hostile attitude of my office toward Tweed before June 9, and they therefore cast before them a very significant coloring upon the events which followed.

The suit against Tweed to which Mr. O'Conor refers is the one mentioned in the recent correspondence with Mr. Peckham, B. to H. In his letter (B,) Mr. Peckham says (Feb. 17, 1875:) "The case, Supervisors against Tweed, is ready for trial." It is manifest that the case was by no means "ready for trial" in June, 1874, when it was never upon a day calendar, and when the decision of the Court of Appeals had just been announced; for if ready in June it must have continued so, and Mr. Peckham would have notified me and pressed it on before the close of last year. It is further evident—but presently it will be more so—that the single item of testimony cited in support of this charge has, in its whole scope and effect, been utterly misunderstood. It consists exclusively of an alleged conversation between Mr. Peckham and myself, and another conversation between Mr. O'Conor or an informant, and Mr. Peckham.

Here is a double opportunity for different versions. One of these versions I will quote from the "observations," and then I will give mine. "Mr. Peckham, in relation to this suit, states that immediately after the decision in the Court of Appeals, in June, 1874, he proposed to bring it to trial, and was positively forbid to do so by the respondent." I do not believe that Mr. Peckham and myself differ as to the true facts and bearing of what I said to him. If we do, I am sure he would meet me before your Excellency, where a comparison of recollections would at once result in an agreement. It must, however, be borne in mind that my meaning must be known to me and might have been misunderstood by him.

The truth is, that in the early part of June, I urged him to expedite these suits, and he of course replied that he should. In the latter part of the month, (on the eve of the Summer court vacations when no jury suit could be tried before October,) I said that he need not bring on the Ring suits for I was going away. This was mere pleasantry, suggested by the nature of my expected errand to South Carolina, which I supposed was known to him, but of which he has since said he had not then been informed. Mr. Barlow refers to it in the last words of his letter dated June 25, 1874, annexed to my original answer and marked T. In the original letter those words are underscored. I had no intention whatever of stopping the preparation of the cases; and as to a trial, that was not possible during the Summer months. The time of this conversation (late in June) is fixed upon my memory because it was just before I left for the South on June 26.

That in point of fact I did not stop Mr. Peckham's labors, is demonstrated by his account, in which his services, during the Summer months, are charged for against the City. The bill was certified by me, and paid in the Controller's office, where it remains filed. (See copy, marked P, and Mr. Peckham's letter in relation to it, marked Q.)

As will be seen, the bill was presented not later than October. When were the services rendered? As to the Tweed cases, not certainly before June 9, for prior to that time he was working under the retainer of the Attorney General on the State suits, and the City suits lay in abeyance. The only possible answer is, that the services were rendered between June 9 and Oct. 23.

The idea is utterly mistaken and impossible that during the five months, between June and November, 1874, I suspended the preparation or prosecution of the Tweed suit. (See Mr. Peckham's letter of Nov. 14, 1874, exhibit U, original answer, and his letter of Nov. 10, 1874, hereto appended, marked A.) From these letters it appears that the preparation of the Ring actions, including this suit against Tweed, was a long and arduous matter, and that, awaiting the thorough readiness of the Tweed suit for trial, Mr. Peckham contemplated trying the cases against County Auditor Watson first.

It will of course be acknowledged that under a familiar principle of law, whatever Mr. Peckham did under my retainer was done by me; and also that if he had neglected this case by my instructions, I would be responsible. No prohibition upon him was ever made by me or recognized by him, and I never wrote or uttered a word creating or contemplating any obstacle to this prosecution. That no obstacle was interposed at all is shown by Mr. Peckham's labors, which were never interrupted except by his own private professional engagements. Neither orally nor in writing, during the entire "five months," did he ever intimate such a thing.

The partial suspension of correspondence during the Summer months is supplied by the facts indicated in the account of Mr. Peckham, marked P., and the account of Mr. Barlow, marked R. The charges in both cases are reasonable, and the bills are introduced simply to prove that they were earned under my employment.

NECESSITY OF COUNSEL.

6. I have heretofore alluded to the fact that the business of this office exceeds, by at least twenty times, what it ever was before. That part of it, which the Corporation Counsel cannot or should not depute, (such as the preparation of opinions,) renders physically impossible his personal attention to the preparation of suits for trial. The employment of counsel is therefore a plain necessity. Mr. Barlow has drawn no complaint, except one, which I have not sanctioned and signed; while Mr. Peckham has been as free to serve the public in the civil suits under my retainer, as he was in the criminal prosecutions under that of the District Attorney. Their consultations with Mr. O'Conor (see Mr. Peckham's account) I regarded as my own—as, in effect, they were.

The retainer of Mr. O'Conor in December, 1872, has, of course, never been revoked. (See J, L, and N, original answer.) On the 30th of December I superseded Messrs. Peckham and Barlow, retaining in their places Mr. George Ticknor Curtis and ex-Judge John K. Porter. They can bear witness, from what occurred between us, that in this change I expected not to retard but to advance, by co-operating efforts, the prosecution of these suits. The counsel thought that whether they continued or not, the former counsel should be brought back. My own personal examination of the cases led to the same conclusion. I had no feeling that would not yield to whatever might seem wise or right. Satisfied that while I had acted conscientiously and naturally, I had yet labored under some misapprehension, I decided to renew the retainer of Mr. Peckham and Mr. Barlow. This was done on Jan. 6. The result was that they were out of the cases for only a few days. It is sufficient that I did not consciously nor practically act against the public interest; but details, not advisable to mention here, could be given to your Excellency personally. All the circumstances are known to several persons, and they abundantly explain this matter without resorting to uncharitable and unfounded conjectures. I was not aware of the sentence quoted by Mr. O'Conor from an opinion which he mentions. It, therefore, does not concern, nor would it be becoming in me, to discuss a point between such jurists as Mr. Curtis and ex-Judge Porter on the one hand, and Mr. O'Conor on the other.

FINAL JUDGMENT.

7. In the concluding paragraphs of Mr. O'Conor's paper, published separately from the first portions, it appears that in his "judgment" my removal is not now required by the public interests nor desired by him.

CONCLUSION.

A removal "for cause" is in the nature of a penalty. If inflicted unjustly, a personal wrong is not only perpetrated upon an individual, but the public may also be injured by increasing the growing aversion with which men of character and sensibility regard the public service.

I seek a judicial decision from a statesman who unites to that high name the more exalted character of a just and accomplished jurist.

In transmitting the charges to me, you will see, as you examine them, that the Mayor at once adopted them as his own, and at the same time, before any hearing had become possible, not only argued that they were perfectly conclusive, but absolutely and repeatedly declared in advance that I "ought to be removed." His general character as a just man is, of course, not questioned; but he certainly disqualified himself at the outset to aid in any fair determination of my case.

The sole unbiased arbiter is appointed by law, and he is the Governor of the State. But I hope his Honor the Mayor, examining this supplementary answer and the entire case, will yet unite with your Excellency in the just conclusion that these charges, being insufficient in themselves and thoroughly disproved, should be dismissed.

I shall send to Mayor Wickham a copy of this communication.

I am, honored Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, E. Delafield Smith, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That the foregoing supplementary answer was drafted by my hand; that it appears as I have prepared or verbally amended it; and that in all respects and particulars it is true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to this 27th day of February, 1875, before me,
CHARLES P. MILLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTE.—The contents of the several exhibits attached to the foregoing "supplementary answer" are sufficiently indicated in the text. For want of room they are therefore all omitted except those relating to the "three million offer of compromise," which we print in full as follows, marked "I" to "L" inclusive:

I.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, FEB. 2, 1875.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation:

DEAR SIR: In my communication to you, dated 2d ult., I mentioned the offer in writing by Tweed and a portion of his associates to pay a sum of money in compromise of claims against them, and the fact that that paper is or was in your possession as head of the City Law Department.

In yours, dated 18th ult., to me, you do not deny, but by necessary implication, admit the correctness of my information and statements upon that subject.

You will be good enough to produce to me forthwith the paper specially referred to, and, with it, or as soon as possible afterward, any and every other document, paper, or memorandum in or belonging to the City Law Department, or intrusted to you as head of, or to any other person as an officer or employe of the department, stating or referring to said or any offer of compromise, settlement, or release of any claim against or prosecution of the persons or any of them, mentioned or referred to in my said letter to you of the 2d ultimo.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

J.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

The Honorable William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday reached me at my residence last evening.

A letter of Mr. B. G. Jayne, dated July 12, 1873, and a letter of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, dated July 15, 1873, are herewith inclosed.

These are the only letters, papers, writings, or memoranda which have ever come into my possession, or been seen by me, relating to any proposed compromise or settlement of the suits or claims referred to in your letter.

The letter of Mr. Jayne was preceded by a personal call upon me, in which he proposed the compromise. In this personal interview, he stated that the compromise must include, with regard to the persons represented by him, a discontinuance of all prosecutions, civil and criminal. I told him that the criminal suits were in the hands of the District Attorney; that the State suits were in the control of the Attorney General; and that with regard to the City suits, I had placed them in the hands of the counsel for the State, and should do nothing except with their advice.

I also said to him that the amount proposed seemed to me inadequate, and that I had somewhere heard or read that the claims against the principal defendants could be compromised for a sum which I was sure was largely in excess of $3,000,000, and that I thought $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 had been mentioned. Mr. Jayne argued with me. I assured him I could do nothing but call the attention of my counsel to the matter. I stated to him that I did not believe any compromise could be made; but that I would inquire, and it would then be in time to consider the amount, which I believed would have to be much enlarged.

On the 12th of July his letter reached me, and I handed it to Mr. Peckham, who stated that he would consult his associates. On the 15th of July I received Mr. Peckham's letter.

This was the end of the matter. I soon after left the City for several weeks. I never again heard anything in relation to the subject. I presume that the substance of Mr. Peckham's letter was stated to Mr. Jayne, and that either by myself or my assistant he was discouraged in any further efforts.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

K.

OFFICE OF B. G. JAYNE, SPECIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith:

MY DEAR SIR: Will you please to bear in mind that the proposed compromise of $3,000,000 includes only William M. Tweed, R. B. Connolly, James H. Ingersoll, E. A. Woodward, A. O. Hall, John H. Keyser, Peter B. Sweeny, James M. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, and H. A. Smith.

Against five of these there are no civil suits at all, and only some of them have been indicted.

The compromise does not include Tom Fields, Harry Gennett, And. Garvey, Alderman Coman, Nath. Sands, Conrad Boller, Haggerty, and at least a dozen others.

I am assured that it is not true that these men ever before authorized the payment of any sum to settle. Interested friends may have proposed various sums, but wholly without the authority of the principals.

In this case, I am assured, the money is actually raised and on deposit; the first time a dollar has been so put up. These men, will not go beyond $3,000,000, for I am assured that some, and especially Tweed, have lost their desire to settle at all, but are still held to the proposition by some of the others.

I must charge you not to let any of the counsel of these men hear of this negotiation, for I learn that all of them, and D. D. Field especially, are opposed to it, and would do all in their power to prevent it. These counsel, I am told, are a unit in advising these men that the public can never get a civil judgment nor a criminal verdict against one of them, and this proposed compromise is by the advice of friends outside of counsel heretofore employed.

Truly yours,
B. G. JAYNE.

L.

NEW-YORK, NO. 18 WALL STREET, July 15, 1873.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel:

DEAR SIR: I inclose your letter of Jayne to you.

I have seen several of the gentlemen to whom you referred the other day, and I find them opposed to a settlement, though possibly not beyond change.

I am going out of town Thursday, to be gone some weeks. When I return I will try and arrange a meeting with yourself and all of these gentlemen, and we can have a full discussion. In the meantime the matter can lie over.

While I should not deem it my duty, affirmatively, to oppose a settlement, to which all the others were favorable, I am yet free to say that my own views are decidedly against it.

I have no question of ultimately recovering the amount sued for in the civil suits, and of convicting in the criminal. With an honest court and jury the result of either cannot be doubted. I think public example and public morality demand the punishment of these men, and were mine the deciding voice they would be punished or go free.

I believe, however, in consultation, and we can all properly decide on the matter, say early in September. Yours truly,
WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Secretary of the Silk Association of America gives the following statement of the imports of manufactures of silk and raw silk at the port of New-York, in the month of February: Silks, $1,409,227; satins, $10,736; crapes, $71,663; plushes, $7,015; velvets, $9,582; ribbons, $289,908; laces, $207,000; shawls, $621; gloves, $11,793; cravats, $47,096; handkerchiefs, $682; hose, $8,984; sewings, $2,244; braids and braidings, $152,645; silk and worsted, $57,638; silk and cotton, $267,887. Total in February, $2,554,691; in January, $1,650,400; in second quarter of the year, $3,538,092; in first quarter of the year, $7,874,466. Total from July 1, $15,617,649.

Raw silk received at New-York from Jan. 29 to Feb. 25, four weeks, 633 bales and cases; from England and the Continent, 176; via Panama, 388; Auckland route, 31; direct per ship Omega, 38. Total from July 1, 5,485 bales and cases raw silk. Pierced cocoons received in February, 50 bales; previously reported from July 1, 1,102 bales. Total, 1,152 bales pierced cocoons.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests last week numbered 1,588.

John McCue of No. 232 West Thirtieth street, fell on the sidewalk at Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, yesterday, and fractured his left leg.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will take place at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

It is said that Mr. A. T. Stewart has recently bought several lots of ground in the vicinity of Grand and Forsyth streets, upon which he intends to build a large retail store.

The Herman German Women's Benevolent Society, gave its annual masquerade ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night, in which the members of several other societies participated.

Rev. Dr. Taylor will deliver an address at the tea party which will take place this evening at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, in celebration of St. David's Day.

The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity will take place at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, this evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. William Cullen Bryant will preside.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 605 deaths, 503 births, and 110 marriages, showing a decrease of 22 deaths and 15 marriages, and an increase of 86 births, as compared with the preceding week.

The German Women's Friendship Union, a thriving German benevolent society, gave its third annual bal masque at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, last night, the proceeds of which will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

Herman Stephani, a German, forty years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head, at his residence, No. [illegible] Chrystie street. The deceased had been greatly addicted to intemperance for some time past.

Yesterday morning a burglar was arrested by Officer Donlan while engaged cutting a pane out of a door leading to John M. Clancey's liquor store at Water and Bridge streets. He gave his name as Edward Grogan, and was held on a charge of burglary.

The Liederkranz Society, the Mozart Verein, the German Veteran Vocal Society, the Philharmonic Quartet Club, and several other German vocal and musical societies gave a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, the proceeds of which are to be given to the family of a lately deceased choral leader.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the Library, Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, will read a paper communicated by the late W. J. Hubbard, of Virginia, on "Washington's likeness, and the national standard for it."

The third annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association will be held at Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. William Cullen Bryant will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and Judge C. P. Daly.

A fight occurred at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, between John Homans of No. 79 Norfolk street, and the bar-keeper in a lager beer saloon at the corner of Ludlow and Delancey streets, during which Homans was stabbed several times in the hands and neck by the bar-keeper, who escaped. Homans was attended by a police surgeon and taken home.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrick McCarty, of No. 432 East Eleventh street, and George Wilson, of No. 434 East Thirteenth street, became engaged in a fight at Avenue B and Fifteenth street, during which McCarty was severely cut about the head and face. Wilson was arrested but was not held, as McCarty refused to make a complaint against him.

Under the auspices of the New-York Turnverein a meeting of the representatives of several German societies was held at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, yesterday, when action was taken to call a mass-meeting to protest against the elimination of the study of German in the public schools. Committees were formed to the make the necessary arrangements.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted a resolution amending rule 25 of the by-laws, providing that henceforward there shall be three public calls for the sale and purchase of cotton contracts on all business days except Saturdays, at 10:30 A. M., 12 M., and 2 P. M. Formerly there were but two calls, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. respectively.

A new chess tournament, in which all the leading chess-players of the Metropolis are engaged, was started at the Café International Chess Rooms, No. 294 Bowery, a few days since. Forty-six players have been entered for the contestion. For to-day a game is projected between Capt. George H. Mackenzie, the champion chess-player of the United States, and Mr. Delmar, one of the strongest players of the City.

At the meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization on Saturday, a large plaster bust of Mr. John Kelly was exhibited. Mr. Kelly sat at one end of the table and the bust was placed on the other end. It was admired by all the politicians who saw it. Some of them said—for Mr. Kelly's ears—that it looked like the bust of an ancient Roman. One man professed to find a resemblance in it to pictures he had seen of Julius Cæsar.

United States District Attorney Bliss has been served by counsel of Lafayette Graff, the absconding smuggler, with an order to show cause why the attachment under which Graff's box of valuables was seized shall not be vacated. United States Marshal Fiske, has, by a similar order, been required to show cause why he should not refrain from opening this box until the suit against Graff for $35,000 duties, on which suit the attachment issued, shall have been determined.

Rev. E. Borel, Pastor of the French Protestant Church, worshiping in the Chapel of Calvary Church, Fourth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, proposes to deliver a course of five lectures in the French language, four "On the Jewish people since the days of Christ," and one on "A remarkable woman, or Juliana, Baroness of Vietinghoff." The first of these lectures will be delivered on Saturday, March 6, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Chapel of Calvary Church. The remaining four at the same hour on the sucessive Saturdays.

Although Commodore Ashbury has decided not to compete again for the Queen's Cup, which was won by the yacht America in English waters, another competitor has appeared. Mr. E. Bautcher, the owner of the Fiona, has signified his intention to bring his yacht over during the present Summer and engage in a contest with one of the American yachts. The Fiona was built at Fairlie, on the Clyde, by Mr. Fyfe, in 1865, since which she has undergone many changes. During her contests she took the lead of the best English yachts until she encountered Vanguard, who snared honors with her.

The eleventh regular meeting of the New-York Neurological Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, this evening at 8 o'clock. A description of a new thermo-electric differential calorimeter, with experiments, will be given by J. S. Lombard, M. D., late Assistant Professor of Physiology in Harvard University, and a paper entitled "A Contribution to the Study of the General Paralysis of the Insane" will be read by A. O. Kellogg, M. D., Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

John Monahan, the proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 72 Columbia street, was arrested by Officer Regan for violation of the Excise laws, and was held for examination.

Yesterday the officers of the Fifth Avenue Police visited the house No. 518 Sixth avenue, and arrested a number of persons who were acting in a disorderly manner.

The funeral of Mr. Joseph E. Richardson took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 90 Classon avenue. The members of Tuscan Lodge No. 704, F. and A. M., to which he belonged, accompanied the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the boarding-house of John Gatchinse, No. 230 Washington street, took fire and was damaged to the extent of $800. The damage to the furniture was $1,000; insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company.

On Saturday night Patrick Shea and Cornelius Conlogue, residing at No. 176 Water street, became engaged in a quarrel while under the influence of liquor, during which Shea struck his antagonist with a hatchet on the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. Shea was taken into custody.

NEW-JERSEY.

If the condition of the weather will permit, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company propose to reopen the canal for navigation on Monday next.

The Democratic City Convention of Camden have nominated James Wroth for City Treasurer, C. W. Bradshaw, Councilman at Large, and C. S. Lemmerman for Assessor at Large.

The trial of Freeholder Patrick Londregan, of Hoboken, who is charged with having endeavored to secure a bribe for his vote upon cetrain measures pending before the board, is set down in the Hudson County Sessions for trial to-morrow morning.

Sullivan, the murderer of Daniel Talmadge, having been sentenced Saturday to be hanged on the 9th of April, those who participated in his capture are seeking the $600 reward. The claimants are Detective Campbell, of Rahway, and Trainmaster Thomas O'Donnell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Town Council of Metuchen will meet to-day to decide the question as to which of the two claimants is entitled to the money. Sullivan is closely confined and the jail is guarded so as to prevent any possibility of a rescue.

The body of the man who committed suicide on Saturday morning, in Newark, by throwing himself in front of a Morris and Essex Railroad train, was yesterday identified as that of George Thompson. He was a cigar-maker by trade, and resided at No. 119 Washington street, Newark. The motive for the suicide is not known.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.—The sales of Print Cloths during the past week foot up 10,680 pieces. The market closed strong at 6c.@6¼c. for standard and extra 64x64 goods. The transactions were mostly for future delivery. There are very few spot goods on the market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.—Dr. Sigismund Blum, John Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Franz Becker, Mrs. Becker and two children, Edmund Kelly, Louis Kahn, Joseph Krayser, and others in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:34 | Sun sets.....5:52 | Moon rises...2:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:13 | Gov. Island...3:02 | Hell Gate...4:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Feb. 28.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen Feb. 18, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 249 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had variable winds and moderate weather to the Banks; from thence strong W. and S. W. gales and dense fog; Feb. 23, lat. 43 30, lon. 48 30, passed many banks and small mountains of ice; steered S. W. for three hours to get free. 20th, lat. 48 25, lon. 28 34, spoke ship Scioto, (Br.,) from New-Orleans, for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 44 46, lon. 43, American ship showing letters H. B. K. S., bound E.; 25, lat. 41 48, lon. 61, bark St. Bernhard, (Ger.,) hence, for Bremen; 27th, lat. 40 30, lon. 67 15, steam-ship Frisia, hence, for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Brig Minna Traub, (of Philadelphia,) Caife, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Feb. 20, lat. 31 18, lon. 77 54, had a heavy gale from N. W., lasting twenty-four hours; lost and split sails, shifted cargo, &c.

Schr. Mollie, Atherton, Wanks River, Nic., 19 ds., with mahogany to B. J. Wenberg—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co. (incorrectly reported 26th.)

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W., N. W.; clear.

SAILED—Steam-ships Macedonia and Alexandria, for Glasgow; Halley, for Liverpool; bark Corea, for Shanghai.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, Bearse, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Roman.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, New-York; Richard Welling, Iler, Philadelphia; Benjamin Meander, Goslee, Plymouth, N. C. Ship Tyro, Ruffius, Hamburg via Tybee. Bark Chanticleer, Clement, Rio. Brigs Conoid, Codmer, Palermo; Romance, Craig, Navassa; Laura Virginia, (Ital.,) Pinto, Palermo; schrs. White Wing, Phelan, Cardenas; Florence Dean, Westgate, Boston; John K. Shaw, Cox, Hoboken; E. J. Pickup, Bowen, North Carolina; A. C. Lyon, Jeffries; Rodney Parker, Parker, and James H. Hoyt, Lyon, from New-York; A. P. Cranmer, Izzard, Bridgeport.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, Price, Wilmington, N. C.; John S. Hopkins, Hallett, Boston; William Kennedy, Foster, Providence; George W. Elder, Reed, New-York; William Woodward, Young, New-York; William Whilden, Reggeio, Philadelphia; schrs. Lizzie Carr, Teel, Charleston; A. C. Lyon, Jeffries, Hoboken; James H. Hoyt, Lyon, Hoboken; V. F. Hawley, Edenton, N. C.; Mary J. Fish, Lawrence, New-Haven.

Sld. yesterday, steam-ship Sea Gull, Charleston; barks Aureola, Rio; Mindora, West Indies; Confidence, Savannah; Erstatningen, Ellisif, Pacific, and Pater, Cork; J. R. Hea and Sjomanden, Queenstown; brigs Wanderer, Newry, Ireland; Agnes Barton, West Indies; [illegible], Mayagues; O. Blanchard, Belfast; Mississippi, Demerara; schrs. James W. Drury and Telumah, West Indies; Frances, San Andreas; Drescott, Haseltine, Jacksonville.

Arr. to-day—German steamer Hohenzollern, Nordenholt, New-York; George Appold, Loveland, Boston; Blackstone, Hallett, Providence; schrs. E. B. Darling, Hudson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jennie E. Simmons, Young, Jacksonville, Fla.

Below, Br. bark James Young, McDonald, Havana; bark Ellen Stevens, Brown, Matanzas; brigs Chattanooga, Thompson, Ponce, Porto Rico; Concord, Bodlan, Matanzas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Arr. at the Passes, steamers New Orleans and Mississippi, from New York.

Sld., steam-ship Cortes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—Arr. schr. George E. Thatcher, Bahamas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—Sld. on the 27th, steam-ship San Jacinto, for New-York; bark Kooris Moore, Bremerhaven.

Arr. Feb. 28, schr. Lena Cobb, Cobb, New-York. Sld. steam-ship Seminole, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Cld. steamers Pioneer, Wakely, Savannah; Fanita, Howe, New-York; Pottsville, Winnet, Boston; Centipede, Miller, Providence; Alliance, Carr, Richmond; barks Onni, Dahlberg, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Cecilia, Hook, do.; Prince Alfred, Morton, Cork, for orders; schrs. J. W. Dean, Bullerwell, St. John, N. B.; Mary W. Hupper, Gilman, Fernandina; Mary F. Corson, Corson, Savannah; Hannah M. Buell, Ireland, Charleston; H. W. McColley, Doughty, Norfolk.

Sld. steamer Centipede, Providence.

Arr. steamer Tonawanda, Wiltbank, Savannah; brigs F. H. Todd, Maguire, Palermo; George E. Dale, Pierce, Matanzas; Agenora, Prince, Matanzas; Odorilla, Holland, Sagua; Fanny, Smith, Havana; Sportsman, Blanchard, Cardenas; St. Elmo, Caffray, Cardenas; Carrie E. Pickering, Torrey, Cardenas; schrs. John Douglas, Parker, Sagua; Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Cienfuegos; Eva May, Andrews, Cardenas; Cumberland, Webber, Cardenas; David Ames, Ames, Matanzas; Emily Curtis, Barbour, Matanzas; L. W. Wheeler, Bowman, Cardenas; Helen Sharp, Sharp, Trinidad; A. J. Fabens, Andrews, Pensacola.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

TO-DAY

THE THIRD PREMIUM ALLOTMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY WILL BE HEDD AT

STEINWAY HALL,
14TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BONDS for sale at

$20

EACH.

Capital Premium.............................$100,000

Every Bond redeemed with a Premium.
Call for Bonds before 3 o'clock TO-DAY.

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 23 Park Row,
(P. O. Drawer No. 29.) New-York.

THE
GREATEST
CHANCE EVER OFFERED.

$9

Will buy one-twentieth interest of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating March 1, 1875.
A Capital Premium of $100,000 drawn out of 1,000 numbers only.
No Blanks. Every Bond is entitled to a premium.
Call before 3 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY.

HEIDELBERGER & CO.,
No. 216 Broadway and No. 294 Bowery.

DEPOT OF WENCK'S PERFUMES,
GILSEY HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th st.

TH. ZSCHOCH,
No. 116 Nassau st.

BROWN & LEETE,
No. 21 Broad st.

REPAIRING
DEPARTMENT.

BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

Representative
NEW-YORK HOUSES
IN THE
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 BROADWAY.

BREWSTER & CO., of BROOME ST.,
TOWN CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., AND BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO.,
44 14TH ST.

PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

GROCERS,
PARK & TILFORD,
BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS,
WHITE STAR LINE, (CELTIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, MARCH. 6,)
19 BROADWAY.

SCALES (UNITED STATES STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
Successors to GOUPIL,
170 5TH AV.

PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

FINE FANCY GOODS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 BROADWAY.

CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
25 UNION SQUARE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
597 BROADWAY.

MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
747 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.

ORNAMENTAL CROCKERY,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
91 JOHN ST.

FURNITURE (ANTIQUE,)
SYPHER & CO.,
593 BROADWAY.

WALTHAM WATCHES,
HOWARD & CO.,
222 5TH AV.

HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO.,
174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
738 BROADWAY.

OPTICIAN,
PIKE,
518 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS,
BRENTANO,
33 UNION SQUARE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
477 BROOME ST.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
1 BOND ST.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
581 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,)
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

DIAMONDS,
RANDAL, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE.

FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
134 CHURCH ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
745 BROADWAY.

FARM MACHINERY,
R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
189 AND 191 WATER ST.

Newspaper advertising is an art, and like everything else requiring special skill and varied experience, may be dear or cheap as it is well or ill done, and to this end, the undersigned is prepared to promptly furnish plans and estimates for skillful newspaper advertising in all the leading newspapers throughout the country on the most favorable conditions, and with a view of producing the best results for the outlay.

For all other facts address

JOHN MANNING,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT,
Waltham Building, 1 Bond st., New-York.

REFERENCES:

TIFFANY & CO., Union square, New-York.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
CHENEY BROTHERS, Silk Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, 1 Bond st.
BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st., the leading Carriage-makers in the United States.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 Maiden lane.
L. PRANG & CO., Fine Art Publishers, Boston.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., 652 Broadway.
BLACK, STARR & CO., (Successors to Ball Black & Co.,) 565 and 567 Broadway.
J. C. HOAGLAND, 171 Duane st.
A. RAYMOND & CO., Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each
by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.